





## NEW PUBLICATIONS

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PUBLISHERS, 1878.

The editors of the No Name Series have been very happy in the choice for their second volume. As a rule, publishers shake their heads at a whole volume consisting of one poem, but in this case there can be no reasonable belief that they will regret their venture. Deirdré is a poem belonging to the camp of the epics, with<sup>as</sup> out attaining so much of a national character<sup>as</sup> as we readily associate with the word epic. It is a legendary history put in verse. Morris has been doing this for many years past, and if people are beginning to be weary of a Balaam's long pages of smooth verse, now and then the Greek and Norse tales have been wonderfully successful. There are in many ways like those poems, and when one first strikes into the regular gallop of its metre there is a disposition to assign it to the same category. But a little further examination proves *Deirdré* to be like Morris' work only in the most external qualities. The lines are of the same length and rhyme simply, without alternate rhymes, and the subject is in a broad sense something like some of those sung by "the poet of an empty day." But beyond that the similarity is at an end. The region from which *Deirdré* comes, the soil into which this poem strikes its roots, is an old, old land which has furnished inspiration to untold poets, a land continually neglected by the people who have owed most to it in a literary sense, and one which has had a literature and an army of poets before Saxons knew how to read and write. It is Ireland which has brought forth *Deirdré* and the tragical history which an anonymous poet has put into fine, strong, flowing English verse. The American author draws from the same fountain of legendary history, the same springs of poetic inspiration which made MacPherson celebrated from one end of Europe to the other for his translations and adaptations under the name of Ossian. Indeed, the name of *Deirdré* has been used by MacPherson, but in so confused and enigmatical a manner that one is tempted to believe he only had a comparatively late version of it—a sort of magnificent poetical commentary on it. Readers of Ossian will remember the chapter called *Darbhla*. It has a strong flavor of the old Irish legend of *Deirdré*, except that MacPherson has made her lover a Scotch (or Albanian) Prince, who goes to Ireland, instead of an Irish Prince—Naisi, the son of Umach, who dies with her to Scotland, and returns only to be killed.

*Deirdré*, the reader already perceives, is a woman, and it is hardly necessary to say, a beautiful woman. She is a kind of Irish Helen of Troy, who sets by the ears all the princes who look on her face. Her birth is accompanied by omens, and when she is brought to the foster-fellid, the King's foster-father, the Druid, raises his prophetic voice, and foretells that the woman who will bring on heroes. The poem is at a feast in the house of Fellid, to which King Connor of Ulster and all his friends and vassals have come. The splendor in which a King's mistral lives is quite in keeping with the old traditions of Ireland, and, indeed, not impossible elsewhere in Europe before the eleventh century. The incident of the child's birth, which has been rendered very beautifully and powerfully by the author, has, however, been softened down very noticeably from the primitive legend as it is to be found in the oldest version of the story in Old Irish. The American author has not availed himself of the startling opening of the original story, where *Deirdré* makes known her sovereign will before ordinary children are heard from at all. This he has probably avoided from fear of indecorum and grotesqueness, and perhaps considering the general cast of the poem, he is right. The life into which he ushers us is a luxurious one, alternating with fierce combats and long marches through Ireland and Scotland. The feast of Fellid is full of gold and purple and good cheer, as if the actors were leaders of a wealthy and powerful people. *Deirdré*, to whose terrible things old about her future, and whose doom is, saved by the intercession of King Connor, who promises to educate her in a secluded castle and make her his queen. This is agreed to, and the story here lives to complete her fate.

The next to discover the young Deirdré growing up in a wonderful palace built for her by King Connor. The walls are thick and high, and only one small door with three brass gates allows an entrance into the palace garden, where Deirdré, the beautiful, runs wild. This story may prove to be the most beautiful in the book. It is the author's own conception, for there appears to be no tradition in Irish of Deirdré's early days. Her character is lovely without being mawkish; her talk and manners sprightly and delightful. This is the more noticeable because the Irish traditions take a much coarser view of Deirdré, and are not particular to assure us whether she was King Connor's wife or not. Our author has, however, not been so generous as to bring out all her qualities, but has given her a certain coldness as a softening contrast to the warlike and hardihood she afterward inspires. Morris has never given us as charming a character. Like most of the poets whom he has drawn upon, the most attractive women are the bad ones. But here we have modern morality at

work, influencing our author to put in place of the forward ward or young wife of King Connor an innocent but determined girl, who flees with her lover when she finds the King determined to marry her. Canto third describes her flight from Eman with Naisi and his two brothers, the sons of Uenach. This is the kind of palace from which she fled:

          Round the flowery slope and level space  
          Lay a great and costly carpet of base  
Unbroken, save by one small massive door.  
With the King's attend in porphyry fashioned o'er,  
          And his nobles, by the marble steps, he  
          Through which, thence, unsid, no living wight could pass,  
          And never upon mortal's profound dream  
          Lay a shadow, a tarry, or a tear,  
          As that gay palace glowing in the night,  
          And the towers of the castle, all of grey,  
          And doors of burnished gold and ivory,  
          And balls roofed o'er with the pink cedar tree,  
          And garlanded with the green and red dew,  
          When in whose garden midst a jet of water  
          Of water from a well of Carmogal,  
Backward, again, as if unbidden, fell  
          In cascades, in mists and showers of glittering  
          SPRAY

          In cascades of rain, at their heavenly play."

This is fairly land, or at any rate the furthest limit of the golden days of chivalry. In this respect the poet takes Spenser's and Tennyson's position to the old legends; but in other respects he remains much closer to actual poems extant which claim to be written at periods concurrent with, or at most, not much later than, the events described. The occasional homeliness of the original has been turned to poetic account by substituting one word for another, so that the result obtained remains the same. Thus Deirdré's first thought of Naisí comes from seeing blood spilled on the snow in a very natural and perhaps commonplace manner. The American poet gives first a beautiful description of Autumn and of a snow-storm—not too long—and then shows Deirdré sitting at her window and seeing an eagle fall from the sky upon the bare. A raven comes to the spot where the victim's blood has stained the snow, and Lavinia, Despatch's attendant, who has evidently been approached by young Naisí, uses this occasion to urge his dangerous suit:

"O, maid! why weepest thou? The eagle's stroke  
Fell on its natural prey—no more! But look  
A view from the great heights above, and see  
How many have perished round the blood-dim'd  
Draped stones, and eyes it eagerly glanced,  
And wings it eagerly spread, and talons it

And creepst still. But see these colors bright—  
The blood's fresh scarlet in the morning beam,  
The raven's plumage with its lanky gleams  
And the blood-red plumes of the living flame  
Upon the sunlit spear of peerly snow.  
Child of my heart's lost love, I have a thought  
Of these glorious colors when they grace,  
All beautiful, the black on eyebrows, beard, and hair;  
On teeth and skin the snow's white brilliance fair;  
And the black on the sword and the cheek-  
And then the lady his fond bosom sears!"

Deirdré has already seen Naisi from a tall  
erecree in her garden, and now she meets him  
secretly. The next is fight and pursuit by  
Connor's vassals.

The fourth chapter relates the adventures of  
the sons of Usnach—Naisi, Ainli, and Ardan—as  
they roam about Ireland, pursued by King Con-  
nor. They have no ships to cross over to Scot-  
land. The fifth chapter relates the hospitality  
of Keth, who harbors them over winter. But  
when their enemies despatch a fleet against them,  
Naisi refuses to remain, and sets out for  
Scotland, in the direction of Scotland.  
There they come again in contact with certain  
"Fornossian pirates," whom they had before  
unsuccessfully engaged, and who are led by  
Tale, a monstrous champion, concerning whom  
their ancient Irish lays advise. One calls him  
Tale, son of Trone, or, as an Irish authority  
translates the names, Firm, son of Mighty. The  
battle between the Clan of Usnach  
and the Fornossians is worthy of  
Homer, if anything can be called  
worthy of Homer. It is all the author's  
own. The scene where it takes place is most  
vividly and beautifully described; the battle  
itself is picturesque at first, and rapidly ad-  
vances to the highest dramatic grandeur. The  
incoming tide, the darkness, the moonlight  
which suddenly reveals Deirdré holding up her  
little boy to see the battle, and the spirit  
which that short view infuses in Naisi—all the  
things which make the scene so beautiful, and  
which he could attempt successfully. This author  
does as done it, and from beginning to end avoids  
the least suspicion of melodrama. If there is a  
fault to find, it is in repetition of the same  
images, a craft common to all epic poetry. The  
oar rushing on hounds, whales at play, cattle  
stampeding—these are similes frequently in-  
voked, but not so frequently as to be very no-  
ticeable. The single combats, of which the  
book is full, are thoroughly well done. They  
breathe the spirit of the North; their author  
as read the Norse Sagas to good profit, and  
is strong descriptions, quite the opposite of  
ordery, delight one like the tales of the Vikings.  
After a tremendous battle, the clan of Usnach  
carries the intrenchments of the pirates. Naisi  
lays Tale with the mysterious sword of Man-  
nanan, found at his test door, and the weary  
Deirdré embarks on the pirate galleys for Alba.  
Here they build their *dun* or *tun*, a word  
which remains in the name of a thousand  
places in Great Britain under various shapes,  
and is found here in every *township* and  
*town*. It was a walled and entrenched  
place, such as one finds everywhere in  
the Hebrides and the north of Ire-  
land. When famine comes upon them they  
sally out and drive off the flocks of their  
Highlanders, whereupon the Lord of the district  
arrives, and, pretending to be a healer and  
a teacher, they through him Naisi forms a  
most alliance with the King of Alba, or Scot-  
land, and makes war at his side against all  
enemies. But this favor is not to last. Mind-  
ful of the fate resting on Deirdré, who is kept  
concealed, but at last the King's steward sees  
her and tells the King of her beauty. The  
latter insists upon seeing her himself, where-  
upon the spell is upon him; he first tries to  
win over Deirdré by a messenger, and then re-  
solves to destroy her husband. But Naisi and  
his brothers retreat during the night to their  
fortified *dun* on the west coast and embark next  
morning just as an army reaches the shore. A  
naval combat ensues, for the King has blocked  
the mouth of the loch with a fleet of galleys,  
is less happily described than the combats  
on land; but it is brief and fierce, and has so  
much of the author's fine quality that objection  
would be hypocritical. The Usnians win, as  
usual, and at length find refuge in a beautiful  
island of the sea where no one can harm them.  
Here they live happy and contented, while  
Deirdré grows up into a warlike boy, taught by  
his uncles and his sweet, wise mother. Their  
life on the island and in Scotland is conceived  
in a different vein by this author. The old  
poems represent the life of the exiles hard,  
and a summer booth to claimers and his palace.  
Closer to the original is the fine scene in the  
chapter next to last called "The Return to  
Eman." There Connor, whose hate is undying,  
pretends that he has forgiven the sons of  
Usnach, and wants them to help defend his  
Kingdom as before. The guests at his table  
delight in the words with delight. But he takes one  
after another aside to find out what  
would be his action in case treachery were  
used against the Usnians, and only sends the  
King Connor, suffer for any wrongdoing. Fer-  
gus goes to the island, where Naisi and Deirdré  
are found deeply absorbed in a game of chess,  
an amusement so common among the chiefs of  
ancient Ireland that chessboards formed a part  
of the tribute certain clans paid to the King.  
The Norsemen were also great chessplayers.  
Deirdré foresees the coming destruction and  
warns Naisi, who will not listen. Fergus  
promises his personal safeguard, and the sons  
of Usnach return to Eman.

Now, Fergus, as King Connor knows, is under  
a new and great hospitality wherever it  
is offered him, according to a real or  
imaginary rule of one of those chivalric institu-  
tions which undoubtedly existed at one time,  
among the knights of Wales and Ireland. The  
King commands Barach to prepare a feast and  
intercept Fergus on his return. This Barach  
does, and detains Fergus in spite of his pro-  
tests. But the two sons of Fergus remain as  
pledges of the safety of the sons of Usnach.  
When they reach Eman, the King orders them  
to occupy the Red Branch, a palace, castle, or  
barracks, which is said to have been used as a  
training school for knights and soldiers. Deir-  
dré foretells that if he places them there, ruin is  
at hand. The sons of Fergus loudly protest  
their ability to defend their charges. Naisi  
and Deirdré again sit at chess when one  
of the finest actions of the old legend takes  
place. The King, namely, sends old Lavacram,  
the nurse, to discover whether Deirdré has lost  
her beauty. If she has, he is to destroy her with  
a stone, but if she has not, he is to return and  
the oxles lamenting their fate, and returns  
to tell Connor that Deirdré has lost her beauty.  
The King content for a time, but presently,  
becoming suspicious, sends Malin Roughhand,  
the son of a Norse King whom Naisi killed, to  
act the spy on his hereditary foe. This man is  
elsewhere called Trendron, a more Scandi-  
navian sounding name than Malin. He finds the  
pair still at chess, but Deirdré sees him looking  
through a window at them, and tells Naisi.  
The latter has a large and heavy chess-man in his  
hand, and hurling it straight at Malin, puts out  
an eye. The latter flies, but tells Connor the  
truth about Deirdré, that she is as beautiful as  
ever, the loveliest woman in the world.

At this Connor leaps up and besets the  
Usnians in Red Branch with his army. One  
of the sons of Fergus is killed and destroys many of  
the men, but is himself killed. The other son, Ilan,  
is faithful, and defends his charges valiantly  
until slain. During the night one of the  
brothers after another sallies out and destroys  
men in the Homeric and Norse manner. At  
last the flames that Connor puts to the  
Red Branch drive them out. They form a wall with

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



on both sides having closed, the court adjourned until to-day, when the case will be resumed up.

### COURT NOTES.

In the County Clerk's office yesterday, Farman B. Cooper and Frank D. King made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Henry E. S. Cooper, Louis Salomons also made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to Hyman H. Lewenthal.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Lawrence, a motion was made by counsel for Decker Brothers for an injunction to restrain Decker & Barnes from asserting that they have the right to use the phrase "Decker piano." Decision was reserved.

Judge Westbrook has decided the case of the three boy acrobats, which has heretofore been pending in THE TIMES, and has written an opinion, which has been forwarded to this City by express. He holds that the Society of Fourteenth Street is right in its ruling, and remands the children to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

According to the report made by the Chief Clerk of the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, the Police Justices, there were arraigned in that court during the year ending October last, 10,631 males, and 3,068 females. The grand jury returned 10,631 males, and 3,068 females. The grand jury returned 10,631 males, and 3,068 females. The grand jury returned 10,631 males, and 3,068 females.

The suit of Arthur Morgan against the Continental Life Insurance Company of this City, brought to recover the amount of a policy on the life of John Morgan, was called on for trial yesterday. The case was called on for trial yesterday. The case was called on for trial yesterday.

In the suit of George Slovicoff against William Ryan, in which Judge Lawrence, while holding Supreme Court, Chambers, granted an ex parte order for the examination of a witness, the order was called on for trial yesterday. The case was called on for trial yesterday. The case was called on for trial yesterday.

Judge Alker, in the Marine Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the Bank of the Metropolitan against Edek Ludvig and Morris Dunsen. In this case, the bank claimed that the maker and indorser was an accommodation note, and had been given to the bank and applied by it in satisfaction of a promissory note.

### THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Nov. 15.—In Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 11, Parsons vs. Johnson; argued by W. F. Cogswell for appellant; George E. Danforth for respondent. No. 22, Colton vs. Colton; argued by W. F. Cogswell for appellant; N. O. Meek for respondent. No. 30, Commercial Bank vs. Vanuise; passed. No. 31, Parsons vs. Johnson; argued by W. F. Cogswell for appellant; N. O. Meek for respondent; case still on.

### DECISIONS.

#### SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

*The People ex. rel. The Gallatin National Bank vs. The Commissioners of Taxes, &c.*—Writ dismissed without costs. (S. C. 1876, 10, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

#### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

*The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Sloan.*—Granted.

*Robert W. Sherman.*—Judgment granted.

*Strook vs. Prentiss.*—The defendant must be discharged. Memorandum.

*Edward J. Jones.*—Motion granted, and George H. Swerd, Esq., appointed Receiver.

*Matter of Johnson.*—This matter is referred to Judge Lawrence to report thereon and report thereon. (S. C. 1876, 10, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

#### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

*The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Sloan.*—Granted.

*Robert W. Sherman.*—Judgment granted.

*Strook vs. Prentiss.*—The defendant must be discharged. Memorandum.

*Edward J. Jones.*—Motion granted, and George H. Swerd, Esq., appointed Receiver.

*Matter of Johnson.*—This matter is referred to Judge Lawrence to report thereon and report thereon. (S. C. 1876, 10, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214,



## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 16, 1876.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lips.—Mr. C. F. Cobden, Mr. Charles Peck, Miss Amy Fawcett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAGBARK.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. J. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyma.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BATA.—Mr. W. A. Crapo, Mr. V. Howard, Miss Ellen Westborough, Miss Minnie.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HARDY.—Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. Agnes Booth, Grand ballet and chorus.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.—Mr. C. Thompson, Jr., Mr. C. O'Neill, Miss Kate Clarkson.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARINE ANIMALS, STAGUARI, &c.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTION HALL.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

EAGLE THEATRE.—MINNIE.—COMEDY, BURLESQUE, AND VAUDEVILLE.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL, FARCE, AND NEGRO COMEDIES.

KELLY & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTREL AND COMEDY.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

## WEEKLY EDITION.

The course of THE WEEKLY TIMES during the Presidential campaign has secured for it hosts of new friends, and has placed beyond controversy its position as the foremost journal of its class in the United States. During the political struggle preceding the election, the fullness, accuracy, and fairness of its news reports were as obvious as its vigor and breadth of view as an organ of public opinion. The critical situation in which the country is placed by the disputed result of the election has been promptly recognized by THE TIMES, but it has seen no reason to modify the claim which it urged, alone among its contemporaries, that the vote of the 7th of November secured a majority of electoral votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Readers of THE WEEKLY TIMES on the day following the election were placed in possession of returns, and conclusions based upon them, which were simply the most complete and trustworthy published in any part of the Union. The more thoroughly the facts of the election are disentangled from the mass of Democratic falsehood and pretense which has been thrown around them, the more clearly is the justice revealed of the claims made by THE TIMES the morning after election.

Steadfastly claiming, therefore, the election of the Republican candidates, THE TIMES recognizes the fresh responsibilities which this renewal of a great public trust imposes upon the party. THE TIMES was among the foremost defenders of the principles of purification and reform within the party which triumphed in the nomination of RUTHERFORD B. HAYES at Cincinnati. It will be as prominent and as uncompromising in its demand for the embodiment of these principles in administrative and legislative action. The election has given rise to constitutional controversies whose discussion may last for months to come, and whose settlement may tax all the good sense, forbearance, and law-abiding instincts of the people at large. It will be our constant endeavor to correct excited feeling by dispassionate argument, to urge the supreme necessity of moderation and fair dealing, and to place the responsibility for stirring up strife where it belongs. But we shall do so, without abating one jot of the just demands of a party which stands securely on the right, and of a people, the integrity of whose institutions depends on a scrupulous obedience to the demands of law.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, containing as it does selected editorials on topics of national and general interest from the columns of the daily issue, as well as a concise summary of political, social, and foreign news, besides other features which recommend it to family reading, is a paper admirably fitted to circulate in every portion of the United States. No Republican newspaper approaches it in circulation, and it will be the aim of its conductors to use every means not only to maintain its well-earned supremacy but to make its popularity still more decided.

In order to place THE WEEKLY TIMES within the reach of every section of the reading public of the United States, no matter how small may be the community or how distant from the main routes of travel, the following terms have been established, to take effect from Nov. 8, 1876:

THE WEEKLY TIMES will be sent postage paid to individual subscribers one year for \$1.20. In clubs of thirty (one year) \$1, and one free copy for club. In clubs of fifty a SEMI-WEEKLY is sent free to each club.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES:

One copy one year.....\$3  
Two copies to one address.....5  
Ten copies, and one free for club.....25

Some of our contemporaries have asked why THE TIMES has not published the Associated Press dispatches giving what purported to be election returns from South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana. The answer is simply because we considered our own special dispatches to be more trustworthy, and because we have daily evidence that the Southern agents of the Associated Press send out the most exaggerated Democratic claims under the form of news. Take the case of Florida. We publish to-day a full list from our special correspondent of the Republican majorities at present conceded by the Democrats, and of the majorities in Democratic counties as reported by Democrats. The first show a total of 7,433, and the second of 7,133, so that on their own showing, and in advance of the action of the Board of Canvassers on returns tainted by fraud or intimidation, the Democrats have lost the State. Yet it is only three days ago since an Associated Press dispatch was published containing what claimed to be an authoritative table of counties in which the Republican majorities were conceded by Democrats were understood by 500 votes, and the majorities now reported or estimated by them were overruled by about 700 votes, thus fabricating a majority of 1,200 votes out of the merest brag and assumption.

The Democratic press is getting a little muddled over the crop of technicalities which they have been raising for the pur-

pose of developing that missing electoral vote. We understand them to be tolerably unanimous in claiming that the functions of Returning Boards in the Southern States are "purely ministerial;" that they have simply to register the decisions of the County Canvassers and, in no case to go behind the record of the votes "actually cast." That doctrine might or might not help them to the electoral vote of Louisiana; they seem to think it at least worth sticking to till the returns come in. But, by way of securing another chance for their defeated candidate, they have, after careful search, discovered two Postmasters among the Presidential Electors chosen by Republican States. Thereupon comes the demand that the State Boards, which in this case happen to be endowed by no law with other than purely ministerial functions, must throw out the votes cast for the Postmasters, and that if they fail to do so, the Governor must refuse them their certificates of election. In other words, Southern boards, which the law makes judicial bodies, must act as purely clerical ones, and Northern boards, on which judicial functions are not expressly provided, must assume them. When Democratic editors cool off a little, they may probably concede that pretensions like these are mutually destructive, and that it is not incoercible that some of their readers should have intelligence enough to perceive that fact.

If, as the Democrats assume, no State Board for the canvass of votes can do more than simply accept the record of the votes actually cast, then the Postmasters in Oregon and Vermont must certainly be declared duly chosen as Presidential Electors, and if any defect exists in their official title it must be cured by their resignation and the filling of their places by their associates, as provided by State law. But the question is one of too much importance to be held as settled because the Democrats have shut themselves out from all possibility of objecting to the validity of such an election. As SOLLICE, of Vermont, is said to have resigned his office, the day before election, no disqualification seems to attach to his case. As WATTS, of Oregon, does appear to be disqualified from acting, the only question to be settled is whether his ineligibility can qualify any member of the ticket for Presidential Electors which secured the lowest number of votes. The legal principle which underlies that question has been settled in a variety of cases, and always adversely to the claim of a minority candidate to succeed to the place which some informality prevented the candidate elected by the majority from filling.

As certain Democratic Electors have been discovered to be unconstructed rebels, we shall probably hear less discussion about the transmission to minority candidates of powers confided to those of the majority. It is not definitely known how many of the Electors chosen by the Democratic South are disqualified because their political disabilities have not been removed. There are believed to be two, and there may be as many as six. The constitutional provision bearing on their case is the following:

ARTICLE XIV, SEC. 3.—No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, or any other office, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

There is probably not a Presidential Elector chosen in any of the Democratic States of the South who was loyal during the war, and it would not be singular if out of 119 names, a good many had incurred disabilities and failed to have them removed.

A New-Orleans journal publishes a couple of dispatches addressed to the Democratic leaders of that city by prominent brethren in Indiana. One proceeds from the Democratic Committee in Indianapolis, and is in reply, evidently, to some appeal. It reads: "Telegram received and read. Democratic headquarters answer: 'Fear not your Returning Board.' The popular heart of a quarter of a million majority is with you." Indiana Democracy always was of the Copperhead breed, and the old spirit reappears still more positively in the second dispatch, which emanates from a prominent Democratic editor: "Democrats of Indiana will fight KELLOGG and his party if they cheat us on the count. We shall have fair play or blood." In this way Northern Democrats fan the flames of discord in Louisiana, and help to precipitate the popular violence which the *Picayune* has threatened as a consequence of its party's defeat.

## THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

There is evidently no little agreement as to the course which the Democratic managers shall pursue in their efforts to prevent Gov. HAYES from taking the office to which the preponderance of evidence shows that he has been elected. But there is an obvious unity as to the object itself, and whatever variety there may be in the means to be adopted is due to the uncertainty as to what shape the question may finally take. The following lines of action have been suggested and sustained with more or less firmness and distinctness by the organs of the party:

First it is proposed to secure a formal return of the votes in some one of the States of South Carolina, Florida, or Louisiana, so that *prima facie* the election, as it would reach Congress on the second Wednesday in February, would be in Mr. TILDEN'S favor. This policy has been pushed in several ways. The destruction of ballot-boxes in Florida, the attempt to deprive the Returning Board of their statutory powers in South Carolina, and the congregation of Democratic politicians and lawyers at New-Orleans insisting that the "actual" vote, no matter how illegal, shall be accepted by the Returning Board, no matter how mandatory its duty to throw out fraudulent votes—all these are instances of what the Democratic managers have seen fit to do to secure a presumptive case before the counting in February.

Secondly, the Tilden organs have advanced the notion that the twenty-second day of March, which was

distinctly and in form rescinded by the Senate, is in fact yet in force, and that when the count occurs in February, it will be the right of the House of Representatives to throw out the votes of any State or States to which it chooses to object. This, of course, is a very desperate position, and involves an open breach between the two Houses. The pretension is that the joint rules are a compact between the two branches of Congress, which can only be abrogated by the consent of the House. The Senate, being a continuous body, is held bound by a rule once adopted unless the House consents to repeal it; but the House, changing every two years, is bound only by its own action. Thus, the House having adopted the joint rules, including the twenty-second, at the last session, renewed the contract with the Senate, from which the Senate could not release itself. This is a beautiful specimen of hair-splitting. It shows on how slender a thread some of the Democrats are ready to hang a claim that, if adhered to, must lead to hopeless confusion. The weakness of the theory lies in the fact that there is not a scintilla of authority or reason to regard a joint rule as a "contract." Such a rule is simply a convenience contrived by the two houses to facilitate public business. The House during the last session proposed to adopt the rules previously governing, and sent the resolution to the Senate, which amended it, and sent it back. The amendment was not agreed to by the House, and the proposition fell through, as any other joint resolution would have done to which one house refused assent. To expect that the Senate will now regard the rules as in force, in order to give the House a chance to get control of the election of President, is simply absurd. It is the more absurd because the people have just made a change in the House, which if it could take effect immediately, would give the President, if the election were thrown into the House, to the Republicans.

A third method of getting the election into the House, and one which has not been wholly abandoned, is to deprive Mr. HAYES of one electoral vote, either by a vacancy in some one of the colleges or by charging disqualification, which could not be remedied, on someone Elector in States where the Republicans have the college. It has been assumed by the *World* in a pettifogging spirit that an Elector in Vermont, who had been a Postmaster, not only could not act himself but could not be replaced by any one who could act, and that one vote in Vermont must be irretrievably lost. It turned out that the facts were not as had been assumed, and the amazing refinement of the *World's* legal argument only made its author ridiculous; but it showed the recklessness of the partisan feeling which suggested it.

It is worth while, in this connection, to point out that an election by the House of Representatives is the least desirable mode of making a choice of President, and that on the two occasions when it has been necessary to resort to it, the country has been deeply disturbed by its inconsistency with the spirit of our institutions. MADISON wrote as late as 1823, when he had watched for more than a third of a century the workings of the Constitution: "With all possible abatements, the present rule of voting for President by the House of Representatives is so great a departure from the republican principle of numerical equality, and even from the Federal rule, which qualifies the numerical by a State equality, and is so pregnant, also, with mischievous tendency in practice, that an amendment of the Constitution on this point is justly called for by all its considerate and best friends." But the Democracy of to-day is not of the kind which MADISON professed, and it makes no account of the evils it invites if it can secure a political advantage.

Last and most desperate of all is the suggestion to which we have heretofore referred, that the House of Representatives may refuse to attend with the Senate on the second Wednesday in February, or may withdraw, if the votes sent up to be counted from the various States do not suit it, and so prevent any legal counting of the electoral votes or any declaration of the result. We pointed out the other day that the only possible result of such revolutionary action would be to make the President *pro tem.* of the Senate acting President of the United States. This seems to have been a view of the matter which had not occurred to the inventors of Democratic contrivances for getting a President without electing one. Accordingly the claim was quickly set up that a President *pro tem.* of the Senate, chosen during the next session, could not succeed to the powers of acting Vice-President. But such a quibble cannot be allowed to stand in the way of a clearly reasonable solution of a difficulty so grave as that into which the Democrats threaten to push the country. The Constitution expressly gives Congress the determination of the officer who shall fill any vacancy occurring in the Presidency when there shall be no Vice-President to fill it. Congress by a law which has stood from the very foundation of the Government, has designated the President of the Senate as such officer. Doubtless there might have been a better choice, but there cannot now be any change in the choice except by amending the law. It would be criminal folly to raise a technical objection to the official tenure of the only officer who, in such a juncture, could succeed to the Presidency.

REPUBLICANS AND AN "HONEST COUNT."

We hope that the Republicans who have gone to the South, whether on the suggestion of the President or in compliance with the wishes of party friends, will enter into no discussion or arrangement on the basis laid down by the Democratic delegation which is there at the instance of Mr. HEWITT. They cannot presume to debate with their opponents the limits within which the Boards of Canvassers shall confine their action, for the law in the respective States prescribes the duties that are to be discharged, and the powers that may be relied upon to render the work efficacious. Nor can the visiting Republicans claim any right to sanction compromises by the Boards, or to negotiate with the Democrats any bargain whereby results shall be in the slightest degree adjusted to suit the wishes or interests of the latter. The gentlemen who have assumed the position of non-commissioned representatives

of the Republican Party will lose all chance of usefulness if they attempt to bind the party or even to speak in its name. They are simply observers, whose report as to facts will command confidence at the North, and who by virtue of that confidence will naturally exercise some moral influence in the disputed States during the progress of the judicial investigations which the Returning Boards are required to make. Their presence will tend to sustain the members of the boards in the performance of a difficult task, and to counteract the dictatorial and menacing tone which Mr. HEWITT'S representatives have assumed. Beyond this, we do not see that the gentlemen delegated by the President, or by any Northern Republican organization, can advantageously go.

It is best to understand at the outset that there is not the slightest probability of concurrence on the part of the two groups of public men now assembled at New-Orleans as regards either the powers and duty of the Returning Board, or the decision which that body may finally reach. The differences are fundamental. The Democrats contend that any interpretation of the law which vests in the board authority to act in other than a ministerial capacity is unconstitutional, and therefore, that all the board can properly do is to canvass the votes "actually cast," without reference to considerations affecting the validity of the votes or the validity of the returns respecting them. The Republicans hold the opposite view on both points. They appeal to the law enacted by the Louisiana Legislature in harmony with the Constitution of the State, and they insist that, in pursuance of this law, the board is imperatively required to act upon complaints impugning proceedings at the polls, or subsequent action based upon them. They insist further that the question really to be decided is, not the number of votes "actually cast," but the number lawfully cast; not the result of returns made up corruptly or under pressure, but the result of returns from which fraud and illegality have been eliminated, and which thus form the only tenable basis of an honest count. We cannot conceive of any agreement, either as to the mode of action or the consequences, between parties so radically separated.

The terms of the Democratic circular of invitation which we printed yesterday show that its authors have made up their minds in advance, so far as the essence of the controversy is concerned. They have gone, resolved to attempt to force upon the board an interpretation of its duties which will assail any action and any result which exclude fraudulent returns, or which inflict disfranchisement upon parishes in which the majority of electors were fraudulently deprived of voting power. The moral influence of the Republican observers depends upon their steadfast resistance to the foregoing conclusions of the Democratic delegation. The only strength they have is moral strength, and it is conditional upon their inflexible adherence to the purpose of the President and the Republican Party—a purpose which looks only to the prevention of fraud and to the expression of electoral opinion in Louisiana, honestly and lawfully, at the polls.

For a time, perhaps, the Democratic leaders may succeed in hoodwinking the moderate members of their own party touching their conduct in reference to Louisiana. They point to the circular issued by J. M. PALMER and his associates as evidence of conciliatory intentions, just as they have used the parrot-cry of "an honest count" as proof of the integrity of their intentions. Both pretenses are too transparently dishonest to be available outside of the rankest partisanship. What is paraded as an overture of conciliation is simply a demand upon the Republicans to surrender the vital principle at stake, precisely as the "honest count" is a phrase appropriated to cover notorious fraud. Clamor may for the moment impair the appreciation of these facts by persons who would not intentionally be privy to deception, but the truth will gradually come to be understood, and the equity and reasonableness of the ground assumed by the Republicans will then be acknowledged.

Meanwhile, let there be no glossing over of the difficulties that are encountered in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and no concession fatal to principle as a means of ridding ourselves of unpleasant complications. The difficulties exist; they must be met manfully, irrespective of possible consequences. The complications are inevitable, whatever the immediate outcome of the point in dispute; and the only feasible method of mitigating their unpleasantness is by a firm adherence to what is known to be lawful and right. If, after all, the Democrats really mean to resist by violence, or by revolutionary artifice, decisions which shall give the disputed States to the Republicans, we shall lose nothing by awaiting calmly the fulfillment of their threats. Certainly these threats ought not to be allowed to influence, to the extent of a hair's breadth, the application and enforcement of the law, or the acceptance of any responsibility which the law may entail upon the party in possession of the Federal power.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Gov. HAYES has passed through the trial of a Presidential contest unscathed. Since his nomination he has been at all times discreet and wise. Prior to his honorable triumph over his competitors at Cincinnati he had exhibited the same wisdom and discretion. He had made no speech and written no letter with the Presidency in view. He had not restricted his absolute freedom of action by any written or verbal promise or pledge. He had not expended a farthing or taken one step to bring about his nomination. His closest friend cannot say that he ever heard Gov. HAYES admit that he was a candidate for the Presidency at all. He is one of the few men living who has filled important offices for sixteen years without once having sought an office. His friends claimed in the nominating Convention that he combined merit and availability in a higher degree than any other candidate, and this claim was recognized by a nomination. His brief remarks on accepting the nomination showed sound judgment. His dispatch to Mr. BLAINE was, perhaps, a little too exuberant, but was natural in one striving to show magnanimity to a defeated

rival. His familiar talk to his neighbors at Fremont exhibits the warmth of his affections, his love of home and its surroundings, and his practical views of life. The letter of acceptance was simply admirable. Since that honest declaration of faith, Gov. HAYES has preserved that reticence which in a Presidential candidate, is the highest wisdom. He has said nothing, written nothing, and done nothing damaging in the smallest degree to his cause. No utterance or private letter has found its way into print to work injury. The Lee-Tyler, or American Alliance letter, if an exception, was the letter of his Secretary, and was never seen or signed by him.

The Governor of Ohio has remained at his post of official duty, and has not been absent from his State except for the patriotic purpose of a visit to the Centennial Exhibition. He has refrained from taking part in the management or direction of his own canvass, and has not even visited the rooms of the State Executive Committee at Columbus for conference or consultation. He has not expended a dollar to promote his own election. He has not ostentatiously voted for himself, deeming such a course wanting in propriety. He has quietly performed the duties of the office he now fills, and has not neglected them to seek for an office that is still higher. He has preserved calmness and sobriety of action and demeanor throughout the fierce contest, and has been the coolest spectator of the exciting scene among the millions.

When the earliest election returns made it seem probable that Mr. TILDEN was elected President, Gov. HAYES frankly conceded the probability in that direction. When the later, more authentic, and mainly official returns threw the preponderance of evidence in favor of his own election, the Republican leader was equally just, but no more generous, to his own side. A leader so well poised and wise will not fail to bear himself creditably in the difficulties and responsibilities yet to be encountered, and emerge from them with still stronger claims to the confidence and esteem of his countrymen.

## RIFLEWOMEN.

A few days ago the members of a California rifle association were engaged in the great moral duty of shooting at a mark when a lady, carrying a long-range rifle, decorated with the usual quantity of surveying instruments and meteorological machines, made her appearance, and announced that she intended to shoot. The astonished riflemen did not dare to interpose any objection, but flew madly toward the target, in order to obtain a safe position. The unruffled lady—though, on second thought, she may have had more or less ruffles concealed about her person—stretched herself upon the ground, tied herself into the intricate knot usually called "the Creedmoor position," shut her eyes firmly, and fired. To the dismay of the riflemen, she actually hit the target at the distance of a thousand yards, thereby seriously imperiling the lives of those who had sought safety in its vicinity. It was evident that something must be promptly done to check the threatened effusion of blood, and the lady was therefore hurriedly presented with a gold medal, and lifted from the ground before she had time to fire a second shot.

Californians have been so long in the habit of having themselves shot in the course of social "difficulties" that they ought not to be seriously alarmed because they are now threatened with the devastating rifles of ambitious riflewomen. It is, however, a matter of very great importance to riflemen of other States that a woman has set her sex the example of shooting at a mark other than any objectionable husband or an unsatisfactory lover. Women have already invaded the domains of physicians, lawyers, and clergymen, but if they are bitten by a desire to become expert riflewomen, the insecurity of life and limb which will ensue will be a serious, if not fatal, check to the prosperity of the country.

It is quite possible that by careful study women may learn to distinguish between the muzzle and the breech of a rifle, although they are undoubtedly born with the idea that the breech, being much larger than the muzzle, is the active and efficient end of a gun. It is when they have learned the truth as to this matter, and rashly fancy themselves able to load and fire, that the real danger to the community will become imminent. Unfortunately, the cartridge of a breech-loading rifle is so constructed that it cannot be inserted wrong end first; and hence women can hardly make any woeful mistake in loading their weapons. If we had a rifle which, when carelessly loaded, would discharge itself backward, the slaughter resulting from female rifle-practice would be greatly curtailed, and would, moreover, be of a kind which would tend to discourage the sex from meddling with firearms. Such a rifle will, of course, be invented as soon as the number of riflewomen demonstrates its necessity, but before that time our fair land may be covered with the corpses of unhappy men who chanced to be within range of a rifle wielded by feminine hands.

The riflewoman will have no insuperable difficulty in assuming the "Creedmoor position," though she will naturally kill a few persons by accidentally twisting the hammer of her rifle in her back hair while tying herself into the requisite quantity of knots. It is when she shuts her eyes and aims at the vague target which, to her imagination, extends along the horizon through an arc of 180° that the chief slaughter will begin. That she cannot fire without previously shutting her eyes will be universally conceded by every one who has the slightest knowledge of her sex, and hence the direction which may be taken by her ball will be wholly a matter of chance. The innocent boy who may be blithely stealing apples in a tree a hundred yards to the right of the target will be as liable to be hit as the man who is standing by the riflewoman's side, and the yells of those who are unexpectedly hit in painful places will be the only means of ascertaining whether the wandering bullets have sped. Of course, most persons will regard the space immediately in front of the target as the safest position, but even here they cannot be sure of immunity. The riflewoman may suddenly take it into her head to aim at the north star, and thus hit the very centre of the bull's-eye. The simple truth is that there will be no such thing as a safe

within a radius of at least fifteen hundred yards of a woman with a rifle, and her path to and from the rifle ground will be strewn with the victims of accidental discharges.

This is a picture which may fill us with alarm. The poet has forcibly, and apparently prophetically, said, "that angels rush in where riflemen fear to tread," and there is every reason to fear that the example of the California riflewomen will inspire her contemporary angels with a thirst for target-shooting. Fortunately, however, we do not grieve as those who have no hope. We cannot expect to keep women out of Creedmoor and other rifle-grounds by force, but we can call to our aid the fierce and terrible field-mouse. With a little encouragement in the nature of crumbs, Creedmoor can be made, in the course of another season, to swarm with mice. Let it be once thoroughly understood that to assume the "Creedmoor position" on any rifle-ground is to deliver one's self to the careful and conscientious scrutiny of hungry and curious mice, and no woman will venture within miles of the place. It would not be necessary to go to the extreme length of rats, or even to circulate rumors of supposititious snakes. The mice alone would insure Creedmoor from female invasion, and if husbands and brothers would aid in the good work by stealthily concealing mice in the cartridge-boxes of riflewomen, it is morally certain that feminine zeal for rifle-shooting would suffer a sudden and complete eclipse.

## TERRORISM IN MISSISSIPPI.

THE GROSSEST MEASURES OF INTIMIDATION IN THE STATE—THE VOTE AS IT STANDS ILLEGAL AND OUTRAGEOUS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the result of the election is to be determined by the votes of certain States South, I consider it of the greatest importance that you and the other leading journalists of the North should lend time in exposing the shocking, villainous manner in which the Democrats have carried and attempted to carry the Southern States. I hope you will bring to mold public opinion in such a shape that no manner of fraud and lawlessness will be accepted and permitted to determine who is to be the next President. Every effort is being made by the persons who have committed these deeds of lawlessness to force public opinion in their favor, and compel the North to accept Tilden, although elected by fraud and terrorism. I have made it my business for the last two days to find out the prevailing feeling among Democrats here, and I find that there is a more defiant spirit manifesting itself than I ever knew during the war. Open resistance is resorted to in every State where the Democrats are in power. They say they know Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida have been carried for Tilden, and if they are counted for Hayes, it will be by fraud. More than a hundred illegal statements and affidavits can be had setting forth a revolting and shocking condition of lawlessness. Nothing like it ever before existed, and could the people who saw the scenes of the late war be brought to the aid of the nation, they would never permit the States to be carried for Tilden by fraud and terrorism. I have made it my business for the last two days to find out the prevailing feeling among Democrats here, and I find that there is a more defiant spirit manifesting itself than I ever knew during the war. Open resistance is resorted to in every State where the Democrats are in power. They say they know Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida have been carried for Tilden, and if they are counted for Hayes, it will be by fraud. 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1. RECEIVED

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**  
J. MORRISSEY, Manager.  
MUSICAL CONGRESS AND CENTENNIAL  
CONGREGATIONAL FESTIVAL OF THE MOST  
DISTINGUISHED INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS AND MUSICAL  
COMPOSERS IN THE UNITED STATES.  
J. MORRISSEY has the honor to an-  
nounce that he has under arrangements with the  
most distinguished and experienced composers of renowned  
talent a series of  
GRAND AND MUSICAL FESTIVALS  
OF PERFORMANCES, which for MAJ-  
ORITY has heretofore not been attempted.  
PROFOUNDLY MORALIZING AND  
THANKGIVING WEEK.  
A RETURN TO FELLOWSHIP OF ALL THE  
ARTISTS AND HIS UNRIVALED GRAND ORCHE-  
STRAL SOLOISTS. SECOND: The expe-

The following celebrated LYRIC STARS,  
HUBBARD, the American Representative  
**DRESDL**, Prima Donna Contralto, Mrs.  
GREGORY, Prima Donna Soprano, Signora  
Carmela FERRARI, Alto, Miss MARY  
and Orchestra. Mr. CHAS. FRITTON,  
Alto. Signor FERRANTI, the famous Bar-  
itone—in order to give additional utility  
and variety exhibiting of renowned artists—  
will sing "The Song of the Sea."  
SATER and MR. S. B. MILLER, THE YOUNG  
STREET FLAIRTIES IN AMERICA.  
THEATRE OF THE CITY, 107 N. 2ND ST.,  
D. PERFORMANCE MONDAY, NOV. 27,  
NOV. 29. (Thanksgiving eve) and FEBRU-  
ARY 6, SALE OF SUMMER STOCKS AND  
PERFORMANCES will begin on MONDAY  
at CROCKER'S BROS.' FINE WAREHOUSE  
BUILDING.

OF SINGLE NIGHTS will begin on the  
 moving at the Academy.  
 The combination, will be: Subscription  
 of reserved seats for the series,  
 10, 25, 35, 55, and \$1.00 each.  
 OF SINGLE NIGHTS: Admission, \$1; re-  
 CIRCLE, 50 CENTS.

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ON SQUARE THEATRE.  
 SHOOK.....Proprietor,  
 MGR.....Manager

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OF  
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 OF

THE  
 TWO ORPHANS.

OF SINGLE NIGHTS will begin on the  
 moving at the Academy.  
 The combination, will be: Subscription  
 of reserved seats for the series,  
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 OF

THE  
 TWO ORPHANS.

mine, Nov. 20, will be produced for the  
America, Messrs. Nus & Belov's powerful  
case, entitled  
MISS MUTTON.  
CLARA MORRIS, Miss SARA JEWETT,  
WYKINS, Miss RIGOLD EBBERT, Miss  
WESTER, Miss MARIE LEONARD, Ma  
L. M. J. H. STODART, and Mr. JOHN  
It is presented with entirely new  
every from the brush of Mr. RICHARD  
the new furniture and appointments, and  
by Mr. TINSLEY to  
for the first representation of MISS  
at commence on THURSDAY MORNING

[illegible]

WAGNER BARNETT as "King Lear."  
**HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE,**  
 HERE, OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.  
 LEADER OF THE ROBERT HELLER  
 THE WORLD-FAMOUS  
 PRESTIDIGITATEUR,  
 FLANIST,  
 AND HUMORIST.  
 His series of entertainments  
 entitled  
**HELLER'S WONDERS,**  
 VERY REVERED and redorated theatre,  
 EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.  
 The appearance of the 19th  
 century!  
 "cleverest tricks ever attempted."  
**APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF**  
**MISS HELLER,**  
 debut in the famous phenomena  
 wonder entitled

**SUPERNATURAL VISION.**  
**STAIRS ON SATURDAY AT 2 o'clock.**  
 Mission—Jesse's orchard. 1st chair, \$1;  
 2nd chair, 75 cents; family circle,  
 1st chair, 50 cents; family circle,  
 2nd chair, 25 cents.

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**LEGERDEMAIN ENTERTAIN-  
 MENT,**  
 BY  
**J. FARNUM MOY, M. D.,**  
 in aid of the  
**KEEPING HAND MISSION,**  
 100 212 Water st.  
 Will be given at the  
**STANDARD LEAGUE THEATRE,**  
 on  
**FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, 1876,**  
 commencing at 8 o'clock.  
 TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.  
 Ad as at all the principal box stores.

PARK GARDEN, 59th st. and 7th av.  
FEMENT. GREAT EXCITEMENT. GREAT  
FOR THREE DAYS, FOR THREE DAYS.  
THREE DAYS, FOR THREE DAYS.  
FRIDAY, AND FRIDAY, AND FRIDAY,  
ESTRIAN AGAINST A GENTLEMAN,  
meeting at 7 o'clock each evening.  
25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents.  
MARSHALL, who walked six days and  
the last week, has challenged Mr. PETER  
\$500 to walk three days and three  
at of three, the winner of any two nights  
to return half the money. See below our  
Nov. 14, 1877. I have thought  
Marshall and can say she is in good con-  
the match."

**President Hays,**  
College, Penn., will lecture **FRIDAY**  
8 o'clock. Subject—**EVERY DAY ARA**  
LBY will preside at the organ.

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**UCTION SALES.**

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**PET MANUFACTURERS.**  
THE UNITED STATES, District of New-  
York, in the matter of the **N-S-BROS-SWICK**  
FANT, bankrupt.—The former purchaser  
to comply with the terms of the sale  
and, Assignee of the estate and effects of

of New Brunswick, County of Middlesex, to wit: the City of New Brunswick, all those certain lots and parcels of land, situated in said City of New Brunswick, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of a lot of ground lately sold by the City of New Brunswick to Hugh Martin, and thence running in a straight line five degrees, thirty-three minutes, thirty-three seconds, to the lot lately sold by the City of New Brunswick to John Hason; thence along Hason's line north, fifty-seven feet, three chains twelve links, to Water Street; thence along said Water Street, two chains thirty-five links, to the east street; thence along said corner lot, north, thirty-five degrees, thirty minutes, thirty seconds, to the place of beginning. Also, all that contiguous to and in front of the above lot, and the lot lately sold by the City of New Brunswick to John Hason, and

ing, at the south-easterly corner there-  
of, in north, thirty-three degrees west,  
thirteen links, thence driven south-  
east, to the Hartian River, at low-water  
down said river to Sonnerset street,  
thence to and Sonnerset street, and  
spring. Together with all the steam-  
machinery, fixtures, furniture, imple-  
ments and apparatus used in the manufac-  
ture of carpets and druggets, now in ex-  
istence and belonging to said bankrupt  
and which will be offered in and about  
druggert and carpet mills, both of which  
condition, and can be examined on ap-  
plies short, respectively, at the office of  
R. S. MILLER, Newburg,  
No. 782 Broad Street, Astoria, K. J.

ANDREW SCHMIDT, Auctioneer.

**LARGE AND PEEMPTORY**

SALE OF  
 ORNATE FRENCH CHINA DINNER  
 SETS, FRUIT SETS, AND TOILET  
 SETS ON ENGRAVED CRYSTAL OT  
 TABLE GLASSWARE.  
 Real French and other Clocks, Stain-  
 less and large and beautiful assortments  
 variety of China, Majolica,  
 Porcelain, and Dresden Porcelain,  
 and Fancy Ware.  
 AT AUCTION, AT No. 60 LIBERTY  
 STREET,  
 MONDAY AND FRIDAY, NOV. 16 AND 17,  
 AT 11 o'clock Each Day.  
 The Positive and IMPRESCRIPTORY. En-  
 dorse will be attendance.

THE KATZMANNERS, AUCTIONEER  
 AZRO.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,  
 on  
 THURSDAY, Nov. 16, 1876,  
 at  
 No. 29 Murray st.  
 from 10-30 o'clock A. M.,  
 12,000 Cases of  
 BEER, BOOTS AND SHOES,  
 consisting of  
 D. INDERO, AND  
 OUT OF STYLE GOODS.

---

H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.  
 WATSON, JACKMAN & ANA AND  
 Road Company will sell  
 10 TONS SCARBOROUGH NOAL  
 on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 22, at 1/2  
 No. 26 Exchange place.  
 SAMUEL SLON, President.











































THE SLAVE'S FRIEND.

INTERVIEW WITH WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

THE VETERAN CHAMPION OF LIBERTY ON THE PRESENT SITUATION—HE TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW OF THE FUTURE—THINKS HE HAS EVERYTHING TO BE THANKFUL FOR, AND THAT THE PRESENT DISTURBANCES WILL SOON PASS AWAY.

The writer of this article noticed in the hotel arrival on Wednesday that of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison at the Westminster.

Having known that remarkable man many years since, he called at the hotel, and on sending up his card was cordially welcomed.

"Do you feel disappointed at the embarrassments and violence shown in the way of the negro's progress in the South?" asked the writer.

"By no means," answered the veteran. "It is not even so bad as I expected. When I think of the condition of the blacks for the last century, when I remember the monstrous prophecies and the monstrous predictions which have been made about the nation by the throatless men of this age, when I remember that at that time it was dangerous for a man to raise his voice in opposition to even in the free States of the North, and that in doing so he had to encounter the brutal violence of the ignorant, the alarmed interests of the mercenary, and the bloody pride of the ruling class, I now see a few clouds, but I do not see a storm."

"Do you think, Mr. Garrison, that the present condition will force the negro from the country?"

"Why, no. Where is he to go? This is his home. The country needs him, and it is for the interest of the country that he should stay."

"How do you account for the claim that many of the colored men love the Democratic ticket?"

"I really," replied Mr. Garrison, "I am surprised at the question. The negro is simple-minded, but he is not stupid. He has a natural intelligence. He is easily excited, easily intimidated, and his injuries easily condoned with promise. Let them do as they please and let them get it if they can. I do not object. They cannot hold his vote unless they recognize his rights. And if they receive him into their party he will necessarily acquire a power and authority in it."

"How do you regard Grant's action in the present crisis?" was the inquiry.

"As admirable! He declares that the laws shall be enforced, without fraud or violence on either side, and I believe even his political opponents, when the excitement of the moment is over, will applaud his good temper and firmness."

THE VOTE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICIAL RETURNS BY COUNTIES.

The following are the results of the official canvass of the vote of the State by counties in the late election:

Table with 4 columns: County, Rep. Dem. Gr. Brk. Tot. For President, For Governor, For Congress, For Assembly.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE COUNTY VOTES.

Putnam County, Nov. 17.—The official canvass for Putnam County, Nov. 17, 1876, shows the following results:

Putnam County, Nov. 17.—The official returns of Putnam County, Nov. 17, 1876, show the following results:

THE ALBANY COUNTY SUPERVISORS AND THE ELECTION RETURNS.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.—Owing to the position in which the Board of Supervisors have been placed in consequence of a vote, a mandamus has been issued by Judge Learned, directing the board to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

NOTHING IN THE REPORTS OF UNUSUAL ACTIVITY AT THAT STATION.

Sensational reports having been published in several of our newspapers yesterday, relative to unusual activity and reports of a military or naval establishment at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, a Times reporter called upon Commodore Nicholson last evening to ascertain upon what foundation the rumors were based.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. D. W. Taylor, United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Gen. J. T. Wilder, of Tennessee, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Paymaster Arthur Burdett, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Hon. William Beach Lawrence, of Rhode Island, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. John Scott Lord, of Utah, is at the New York Hotel.

Nicholas Shishkin, Russian Minister at Washington, and John Newell, of Chicago, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Gen. B. P. Butler, of Massachusetts; Judge Harvey Jewell, of Boston; Senator W. H. Barnum, of New York; and Edward C. Vail, of New York, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. C. Stoughton Halsted, an esteemed citizen of Brooklyn, who has lived in that city since boyhood, died on Wednesday afternoon at the house of his daughter, Mrs. John Halsted, at the age of eighty-nine years.

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AFTER THE EXHIBITION.

PROSTRACTION OF LOCAL BUSINESS.

THE SHERIFF AND THE AUCTIONEER ACTIVE AMONG THE OWNERS OF HIGH-PRICED PRIVILEGES—RAILROADS ALREADY REPORTED—THE CHRISTMAS TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA SERIOUSLY INJURED—BROTHEDS AND OTHER FURNITURE BY THE THOUSAND AND CARPETS BY THE ACRE FOR SALE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday Nov. 11, 1876.

What one week ago was the greatest exhibition the world ever saw is, to-day, a desolate region, resembling a city of almost Oriental magnificence, but a city of almost Oriental magnificence, but a city of almost Oriental magnificence.

THE YALE COLLEGE ALUMNI.

A PLEASANT REUNION AT DELMONICO'S.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE SOCIETY.

The first social gathering since last May of the members of the Yale College Alumni residing in this city, was held last evening at Delmonico's.

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LAW REPORTS.

THE FARRELL MURDER CASE.

VERDICT—WHICH DISAPPOINTED THE COURT—JOHN TARFE CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

At the opening of Part I of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett commenced his charge to the jury in the case of John Tarfe, charged with the murder of his employer, John Farrell, at No. 519 West Twenty-third street, on Sunday, April 16.

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At the opening of Part I of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett







## The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 18, 1876.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—As You Like It.—Miss Mary Devore, Mr. Charles F. O'Connell, Mr. Charles Fisher. Matinee at 1:30.—LIVE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shadow-Box.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ida May. Matinee.

MINION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans.—Mr. C. E. Thomas, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton. Matinee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Bala.—Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss Ellen Westcott, Miss E. M. M. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BANDERAS.—Mr. P. C. Bangs, Mr. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus. Matinee.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and curious fish and alligators. Matinee.

MILMOR'S GARDEN.—P. T. Barnum's Museum, Circus, and Menagerie.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—ARTS EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.

MAJESTIC THEATRE.—MONTMARTRE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE. Matinee.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNION-TOWN CAR.—Mrs. G. C. Howard and George Minstrel. Matinee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee.

REXILL & LEON'S HALL.—MINSTREL AND COMICAL. Matinee.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTREL, PARADE, AND DRAMA COMEDIES. Matinee.

SHILLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PARADIGMATION, Mrs. J. H. Brown, Mr. Robert H. Miller, Miss Helmer. Matinee.

GRAND HALL.—MATINEE AT 2 P. M., PIANO CONCERT.—Miss Annette Seapoff, Mr. Alfred Vivien.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The (disgraceful) announcements of quacks and medical pretenses, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on any terms.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES contains of three pages. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

Our latest dispatches leave the complexion of the House of Representatives 147 Democrats to 143 Republicans, with three seats vacant. The only elements of uncertainty in this enumeration are the following: In Florida we claim two Republicans; in Louisiana we concede two seats to the Democrats and claim one Republican; there are two seats returned as Democratic which will be contested by Republicans, and one Republican seat whose election will be contested by a Democrat.

There is a strong probability that when the returns are complete, the assumed Democratic majority of four will be wiped out, and the complexion of the next House will depend on the result of the New Hampshire election in March. In any case, the Democratic majority in the present House has been pretty thoroughly disposed of, a result which Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT and his brother Confederates have powerfully contributed.

The intermediate or "auxiliary" order of the Supreme Court of South Carolina appears to have been issued with the view of enabling the court to determine as to which returns would be affected by giving weight to the protests against the methods of election followed in Edgefield and other counties controlled by the rifle clubs. If, as the Republicans claim, the Hayes Electors have, "on the face of the returns," received a majority of votes, the Presidential ticket may be considered out of the controversy. The Board of Canvassers do not claim to have any but a ministerial duty to perform in dealing with the vote on the State ticket, but they do claim that the vote for members of the State House of Representatives comes within the scope of their judicial scrutiny. As on the complexion of that House will depend the fate of the protests against the legality of certain majorities claimed for HAMPTON, the questions in dispute have a vitally important bearing on the result of the State election.

To relegate the decision of the contested seats to the members of that House whose election is not disputed, might be quite as effectual a method of electing HAMPTON as there is every reason to believe that a permanent suspension of the judicial powers of the State Canvassers would be.

When President GRANT used, in a brief military order, the phrase "a fair count of the votes actually cast," he undoubtedly meant as the Northern Democrats assembled at New-Orleans now profess to do, the votes "legally cast." But there was no want of evidence to show that in his invitation to a joint conference the Democrats had no such broad and liberal interpretation in view. From Senator RANDOLPH to Mr. WATSON, of Kentucky, they had gone out of their way to impress on the public mind their conviction that the votes "actually cast" in Louisiana gave a large majority for TILDEN, and that no question as to their legality could be supposed to exist. That there might be no misapprehension on this score, the Democratic editors who were among those assembled at the call of Mr. HEWITT sent to their newspapers tables of majorities which excluded all question of fraud or intimidation, and were claimed as "official." In advance even of the reports of the County Canvassers. These tables claimed, for example, that in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana, where 4,300 colored voters had been registered,

against a third of that number of white voters, only one vote had been cast for the Republican Electors, and that by some mysterious process a white registration of 1,400 had resulted in a Democratic majority of over 2,200. It may be a good thing for the South to have the "color line" obliterated in politics, but not in the way that it was done in these two parishes.

Having once conceded that questions of law and of fact may enter into the canvass of the votes of Louisiana, the Democrats might have saved themselves the trouble of making a further and lengthy parade of their ardent desire to see such action taken by the Returning Board as will satisfy the American people. A rebuke to those of their number who have taken pains to declare that unless the board decide their way, it must necessarily be guided by corrupt motives, and an acknowledgment of the fact that their presence in New Orleans was publicly invited by the Governor of that State, and that, therefore, there was a strong presumption that the board did not fear scrutiny, would have been more to the purpose than their rather windy professions in favor of fair play and judicial impartiality. With all its elaborate definitions of what the situation demands, the Democratic letter gets no further than the simple fact that the Northern men of both parties are in Louisiana simply as witnesses, to report upon what they see and hear to the authority which commissioned them. No amount of conference could enhance the qualifications of two distinct sets of observers to report upon certain proceedings from somewhat different points of view. The value of their final reports would be impaired rather than increased by an attempt to agree upon some common principles of observation, which are either too well settled for dispute, or which touch the very marrow of the controversy on which they are there merely to assist the country in passing judgment.

The news from Europe, to-day, is more than ever warlike. But these belligerent rumors—for they are only rumors—must be received with caution. It is evident that English jealousy and suspicion of Russia are thoroughly aroused, and that the popular feeling toward her is highly inflamed. But there can be no reasonable ground for the report that England has decided to occupy Constantinople, in the event of a Russian invasion of Turkey. It sounds very fine in English ears, no doubt, to say that such a seizure would be assuming a vanguard of the Dardanelles in the interests of Europe. But nothing could be more violently opposed to the policy with which the English Cabinet has so far treated the Eastern question. Nevertheless, these and similar extravagant stories have had a depressing effect upon foreign money markets. It is evident that stock jobbing in political news is unusually active in London.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

Probably the law of compensation operates in politics as in morals. Out of the present complications may come remedial measures which under ordinary circumstances might have been delayed indefinitely. The pitfalls and difficulties which are the imperfections of the method prescribed by the Constitution for finally counting the electoral vote in a Presidential election are not now seen for the first time. They have appeared and disappeared, and reappeared in the course of our brief career as a self-governing people, without leaving any profound impression of their significance, or of the need of decisive treatment. Parties, whether in power or in opposition, have acted on the maxim, "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," and having overcome the immediate danger, have left its latent causes untouched. The general unwillingness to deal with the subject has been too recently exemplified in the ill-success of Mr. MORTON's efforts to effect its satisfactory solution, to admit of dispute. The fact is a reflection upon the capacity or courage of our statesmanship, and a curious commentary upon the tenacious adherence of democracy even to the defects of a system inherited from the founders of the Republic. This slowness, let us hope, will be dispelled by the necessity for wise and comprehensive action which impending complications may make apparent. When extreme partisans, reckless of consequences, employ their ingenuity in devising plans for bringing the machinery of government to a standstill, or for so arraying one branch of authority against another as to precipitate a struggle which only revolution could end, it is time for moderate men to be considered, not only how the peril may be obviated, but how its recurrence may be prevented. An avoidance of obstacles that are talked of as in reserve for next February can be secured only by the exercise of more or less forbearance, and for this we depend less upon the patriotism or sagacity of individual politicians than upon the moral pressure to be exercised by controlling interests in the community. Whatever else may be in doubt, there can be none as to the resolve of the great body of the people that the peace of the country shall not be jeopardized by partisanship, nor the harmony of the Government destroyed by a faction intent upon sectional aggrandizement. The composition of the next Congress justifies the hope that reliance upon expedients will give place to a broad acknowledgment of duty, and that a well-considered constitutional amendment will relieve us from the risks attached to the present system.

The lesson taught by the occasion will, however, be but half learned if public men rest satisfied with adding precision to the mode prescribed for finally counting the Presidential vote. It is essential that the relative position and powers of those connected with the count shall be so well settled that controversy can no longer grow out of them. But there are preliminary matters which, as passing events show, may acquire supreme importance. The dispute now going on as to the functions of Returning Boards in certain of the Southern States implies a confusion of ideas which may be traced to the vagueness of the constitutional provision giving States absolute power over the composition and jurisdiction of the boards, and the varying forms which the exercise of the power has assumed. Not-

ing like uniformity has been aimed at. Each State has prescribed the limitations within which its returning body, however designated, must act. The consequence is a confusion of practice, and even of principle, which is inexplicable except in the light of an almost morbid jealousy of what are called State rights. At the North, we are accustomed to boards whose duties are purely ministerial. They count the votes, and that is all. If protests are presented, they are referred elsewhere for decision. The boards, thus circumscribed in their authority, are of little or no value as checks upon electoral fraud. In South Carolina, again, a Constitution singularly loose in some of its fundamental provisions, discriminates between the local vote and the national vote, denying the board power to scrutinize the former, while apparently investing it with judicial authority in regard to the latter. Louisiana and Florida, with greater consistency and effect, intrust to their boards functions which enable them to counteract illegality and fraud, intimidation and violence, wherever practiced. Of all the methods, the last is, logically, the best. It is consistent and effective, which neither the ministerial plan in vogue at the North nor the mongrel plan adopted in Carolina can be said to be. The necessity of vesting somewhere authority that shall determine the legality as well as the numerical results of an election—which shall take cognizance of practices whereby certain classes of voters may be practically disfranchised, or majorities unlawfully acquired—is manifest. And the rational idea of a board whose certificates, say in a Presidential contest, must be accepted implicitly by the authority finally acting at Washington, is that of a body whose action shall be unfettered in the pursuit of wrong, and whose conclusions shall command implicit respect, because expressing the strictly legal verdict of the electors. The system of registration created by Federal statute, with its supervisors and other agencies, covers to some extent the shortcomings of State laws. We in New-York know its value, when administered as fearlessly and energetically as it is in this City. But there are parts of the country in which it is comparatively useless, and there are States in the South in which it is wholly inoperative as a guarantee against fraud. The Returning Board furnishes the only check which can be easily put in force.

What is really wanted, then, in addition to provisions averting unpleasant contingencies which may spring up at the final count by the President of the Senate, is an amendment securing uniformity in the status of the Returning Boards, and Federal legislation rendering such an amendment operative for the purpose designed. Of course, the change involves a slight interference with powers now belonging exclusively to the States. The same opposition will be made to it that has been made to other amendments and other legislation intended to perfect the harmony and increase the strength of the Union. The fifteenth amendment was at the time denounced as an infringement of State rights, but it was a necessary sequence of the changes rendered inevitable by the war. The Federal election laws are so many violations of the theory of the Constitution upheld by Mr. TILDEN and his Southern supporters; but, with all their defects, they are sound in principle and wholesome in their general results. The exigencies which called for the amendment, and were the justification of these laws, now require further changes to complete the work; and the business of the statesman is so to shape them that they shall not fall short of their object, and that they shall commend themselves to the intelligence and patriotism of the country.

THE ARMING OF RUSSIA.

The news from the East is certainly not reassuring. The feeling throughout Russia, when the final defeat of the Servians by the Turks became known, was so intense, and the policy of the Czar had been so evidently a failure, that the Government saw at once that something vigorous must be done or Russia would lose all her influence among the South Slavs. Hence the peremptory demand for an armistice. To this, which came upon Europe with such surprise, Turkey wisely yielded. All parties are now under this armistice of six weeks, waiting for the conference of the great powers, which shall present the demands agreed upon to the Ottoman Porte. This period of peace before what may be war both opponents are diligently preparing for a winter campaign. Turkey is withdrawing her forces from distant points, such as Albania and the frontier of Montenegro, to concentrate them near the Danube. She is arming and manning her fortresses, and is preparing a system of defenses of Constantinople and the Bosphorus against modern artillery. No doubt, too, on the side of Asia, she is preparing for the life-and-death struggle with her ancient enemy. The Turk, though a race degraded by superstition and unnatural vices, has still the courage of a tribe so long used to conquer, and when dissolution comes will be sure to die with dignity. Conspiracies and assassinations abound, but there is no sign of panic.

Russia, on the other hand, is active. As if assured of Prussia and Germany, the Polish reserves are called out, and Poland is left stripped, except of garrisons. The regiments in Southern Russia are mobilized; the Russian officers in Belgrade are ordered to remain there; export of horses is forbidden; the press breathes the most warlike tone. The Czar, in his speech, only echoes the tone of the Empire in expressing its contempt for the Servian cowardice. The defeat, too, in Servia, will make an invasion by Bulgaria more difficult, and somewhat complicates the situation of the Muscovite strategist. Everything on the surface of events points to war—war imminent and wide-spread. But, on the other hand, there are certain more peaceful indications. The popular tone throughout both Austria and Germany is strongly against Russia. The feeling is that it is directly against the interests of German trade and the safety of the Austrian Empire to have the Muscovites owning or controlling the country on the Danube. Austria has the deepest interest of all Europe in preserving this region independent of any great power. Her trade is largely connected with the East; her frontiers along the disturbed provinces; a power-

ful neighbor on that flank would prevent all her own growth in that direction. Germany has less interest, but sufficient to cause her to desire no Russian advance toward the Danube, while anything which would hinder the increase of the Slav tendencies of Austro-Hungary is opposed to German diplomacy. Prussian statesmen desire Austria to be Slav, that her German provinces may ultimately fall into the great German union.

With all this popular feeling, BISMARCK, under unusual reserve, has made no sign. It is obvious that he is compelled, by the fear of a future French war, to preserve the alliance with the Czar, and yet he may not desire to support the ambitious designs of Russia on the Danube. Besides, he cannot know what course Austria may take; he cannot be sure but Italy may side with Russia in a general war, in order to win the Southern Tyrol; he may expect England to support Turkey. In any case it is plainly the interest of Germany to remain neutral. But all these uncertainties must equally act on the Czar. He cannot invade Turkey with Austria's course undecided. The position of the Austrian Army in Transylvania is a position in his rear if he invades Bulgaria and undertakes a march toward the Bosphorus. Moreover, the Russian Army is in sufficiently good condition to attack Turkey, but by no means to meet Austria. Whatever be the secret alliance allied to in Emperor WILIAM's speech, between the three Emperors, no one can be absolutely certain of the other.

England too, though cold or even adverse to her old ally, Turkey, is not certainly to be calculated upon as neutral, with a hostile Cabinet governing. A collision, indeed, with Great Britain is not to the Russians so serious as one with Austria. Still, all these dangers and uncertainties will, in all probability, cause the Czar to accept more reasonable terms at the conference than now would appear likely amid the excitement in Russia. The arming of the Empire will support his strongest demands. The conference will feel inclined to avert war by urging the most thorough reforms on the Porte. Turkey will be glad to yield to anything but a loss of territory. Thus peace—and a reasonable peace—may be brought about. Still the slightest provocation may kindle the flames of war.

A GREAT NATIONAL WASTE.

Perhaps it would be difficult to give a more striking example of the recklessness and improvidence which of late years has grown to be a characteristic of Americans, as a people, than is afforded by a comparison between two reports of a strictly national nature that have lately been published. At a meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, held in this City, its President gave in statistical form the results of the business of all the insurance companies in the United States during the year 1875. By this it would seem that the period included under that date had been one of average prosperity, both to the companies and to the country, as in one case there had been a falling off in the amount of loss, and in the other a slight diminution in the rate of premium. Compared, we say, with our own experience in past years, there does not seem to be any cause for uneasiness in this report, but when we take, as a basis of comparison, the report of the French fire insurance companies, as published a few weeks since in the *Moniteur des Assurances*, the state of the case is entirely changed, and we are left to wonder how it is possible for us to increase our national resources, when we have in this, and probably in other directions, such immense drains upon our annual income.

The American report shows that during the year 1875 there were paid to the various fire insurance companies in premiums some sixty millions of dollars, and for this sum the companies guaranteed to protect property valued at about six and a half billions of dollars. That is, there was paid by those insuring throughout the country about nine-tenths of one per cent. of the value of their property for the purpose of securing an indemnity in case of loss. Now, under the circumstances, this charge was not excessive, for, though a fairly prosperous year, the losses by fire amounted to about thirty millions of dollars, and, after allowing the customary thirty per cent. of the premium for expenses, it would not allow a very large margin for profit to the companies. There is another item of expense to the public that does not seem to have been brought in here, and that is the cost of maintaining our various fire departments, which, if we judge by our own and sister cities, would not, in a year, fall short of twenty-five millions. It will thus be seen that in losses and in department and insurance expenses, the business community of this country suffered last year to the extent of some seventy-five millions of dollars, and yet this was a fairly successful year.

In order to determine how much of this is "wasteful and ridiculous excess," it is only necessary to compare the foregoing statement with the authoritative French one. During last year there was paid in France in fire insurance premiums about fifteen millions of dollars, to insure property valued at sixteen billions of dollars, thus making the annual rate of premium less than one-tenth of one per cent., or hardly more than one-tenth of the rate paid in this country. The losses by fire during this time amounted to six and a half millions of dollars, or, when the value of property covered by insurance is taken into account, proportionately about a twelfth as much as was destroyed here during the same time. As to the cost of maintaining fire brigades throughout France, any one who has seen them at work in Paris, Lyons, or any of the large cities, must admit that it is indeed trifling compared with what is annually expended for that purpose on this side of the Atlantic. Placing it at a very high estimate, it may be five millions of dollars; and on this liberal basis it is shown that through our own foolishness we are wasting each year, in this direction at least, more than four times as much as the French; who in material wealth are vastly our superiors, and could, therefore, better than we, afford to gratify this species of extravagance.

The truth of the matter is simply this, we shall never be able to overcome this great defect until we adopt an entirely different building system. In a few of our large

cities some steps have been taken to bring about this reform; but even the best code of American building laws now in force is far behind what it should be, and allows the construction of buildings that would not be tolerated in a European city. If this is the case with places where great reforms have been made, such as in this City and Boston, what is to be said of those towns and cities where no regulations of any kind exist, and where wooden and thin-walled brick houses are massed together in hopeless confusion? Merely this, that year after year these communities must be prepared to pay ten times as much for their insurance and protection as there is any need of doing. But the question takes a wider range: can we afford, as a nation to annually sacrifice this amount of wealth? All whom the exactions of a national debt, and yet in this other form we pay out unnecessarily nearly as much as the entire interest on our present debt will be when the new funding plan has been carried out. The balance yearly between produced and consumed wealth is not very large with us now, and there are reasons for thinking that in years to come it will not again expand into the enormous dimensions it did in the past. Our growth hereafter in wealth is to be largely, as in older countries, the direct result of saving; but if we would succeed in this we must emulate them in cutting down the annual waste to the smallest possible amount. It is certainly clear that in a commercial world, where trade is controlled by fractional differences in price, we cannot hope, other things being equal, to compete advantageously with nationalities who are unincumbered with the yearly burden of expense.

A DEFEAT AND A TRIUMPH.

It is likely that the din and excitement of the Presidential election have distracted public attention from another important occurrence. Indeed, it is evident that if it had not been that men were busy with this serious problem, they would have been forced to consider what may be called a great outrage. We refer, of course, to the decision of the United States Supreme Court refusing to admit a woman (and therefore womankind) to practice before it. In this case the court decided that usage "from time immemorial," in all the States and in England permitted none but men to practice as attorneys and counselors. It will be observed that the tyrant man, with the contempt of logic which has always characterized him in all his dealings with what is called the woman question, pleads nothing more exalted than custom. The court unanimously came to the conclusion that, as women never had been United States Supreme Court lawyers, they never could be. So the learned Judges might have argued that, inasmuch as women never had sung bass, they never could. This would be an avoidance of the whole question at issue; it would be waiving the point whether there were any political, moral, or physiological reasons why women should not sing bass, because it would make the matter merely one of usage. In like manner, the traditional pieman, when remonstrated with because his so-called "hot mutton pies" were frozen, calmly replied that "from time immemorial" they had been called hot mutton pies. It was purely a matter of usage.

A person disposed to take the side of the applicant, Mrs. LOCKWOOD, in this case, would naturally say that the position of the court was evasive and cowardly. Why did not these learned jurists say that women do not have logical minds, and therefore are disqualified to act as attorneys? We can imagine that the Judges were apprehensive that a woman attorney, when an interruption by the Chief Justice was interpolated, would say that he was "a mean old thing," or that, when asked to state a proposition of law, she would answer with that inconsequence which is so charming in woman, "Because." It is not impossible even, that these legal pundits may have said, in the privacy of their consultation-room, that a woman practitioner would talk so long that the Supreme Court docket, already too crowded for comfort, could not be gone through with, if she once began her argument. Or they may have weakly dreaded tears and sobs from a feminine counsel who had lost her case. There are innumerable reasons like these, which may have suggested themselves to the prejudiced minds of the Judges. If they had stated some of them, their decision would have commanded a certain respect. It is not likely, however, that any one of the venerable Judges would have dared to go home to the wife of his bosom after assigning such grounds for a legal opinion. To escape the wrath of woman-kind in general, to say nothing of possible domestic storms, the Judges timidly sheltered themselves in a usage. Women should not practice law, because they had not. And yet men say that women are illogical.

If it had not been that men's minds were so taken up with their own political affairs, this decision would have caused great commotion. The advanced women, as we believe the best champions of women's rights are generally called, would have made things very lively for the tyrant man. As it was, the applicant and her friends arose and left the court in duddog, closing the inhospitable door behind them with what might be called "a green baize expletive." And no wonder, for here was an avenue for honorable and lucrative employment closed by a law of usage. But at that very moment two other women were proving to the world that they could and would do things which "immemorial usage" seemed to debar them from.

Miss VON HILLERN and Miss MARSHALL were engaged in a walking-match, with seconds, judges, stakes, bottle-holders, and all the other paraphernalia which have heretofore been monopolized by men. It might have been urged that women had never walked for wagers, and that precedent and custom were against any such practice. But the judges of the match did not interpose any such puerile objection. They did not say that there was danger that the contestants would exhaust their wind by discussions on the Fall style of bonnets, or "throw" the race by wearing excessively drastic "pin-backs." The track was thrown open without reserve; and if one of the contestants came off second best, it was, only because she withdrew with a blister on her heel. The acclaim with which the victor was car-

ried off the ground signalized the downfall of an ancient prejudice.

Though women may not practice in the Supreme Court, they may walk for money. There is nothing to show that anything like a majority of womankind are pining to distinguish themselves at the Bar. We mean the Bar of the Supreme Court. Therefore, the decision of the court will not have a wide and painful influence on the sex. But, since this seriously affects the abstract question of women's rights, we shall expect to hear, when the present storm blows over, a vigorous protest from the advanced female. It is barely possible that there are women who would not feel that free entrance to the walking-course was compensation for their exclusion from the Bar of the United States Supreme Court. Obviously those who have aspirations above baby-tending, dish-washing, and writing for the magazines, will refuse to accept walking-matches in lieu of possible forensic honors. Let such be encouraged, however, by what has been accomplished. The world moves—is moving. To-day it is the walking-match; next it will be the coveted entrance to the Bar. After that, who shall tell how soon the ballot may come, and the gowned Justices on the Bench will give way to those who shall expound the Constitution in toilets which shall exhaust the skill of the milliners.

SPIRITUAL CANDY.

Among recent ghosts, a new and useful variety of spectre which has just appeared in Council Bluffs deserves to be noticed. Spiritualists desiring a quiet, useful, family ghost, warranted to be popular with the children and without any objectionable habits, had better order a Council Bluffs ghost without delay. The noisy table-tipping and crockery-breaking spirits that were so popular a few years ago have been almost entirely superseded by improved ghosts, which are noiseless, easily managed, and capable of affording innocent amusement to children and weak-minded adults. The Council Bluffs ghost is in all respects the best which has yet been offered to the public, and had it only been exhibited at Philadelphia, it would doubtless have received a medal and a certificate showing its superiority to all competitors as plainly as do the certificates which all the piano-makers have received.

The ghost in question is that of a little girl of excellent judgment in the selection of candy. The members of a family with whom the girl had been acquainted during her lifetime were lately holding a domestic séance for the reception of visiting ghosts, when this nice little girl announced that she was present, and intended to present one of the circle with a stick of candy. The ghost was not visible, but the candy was almost immediately placed in the hand of an astonished gentleman, who, when the lamp was lighted, found himself the happy possessor of an undoubted stick of striped candy.

An irreverent person, on being thus provided with gratuitous spiritual candy, would probably have eaten it and demanded more. The recipient of the gift was, however, an earnest Spiritualist, and he knew better than to rashly eat things made in another world. To all appearances the candy was an ordinary stick of white peppermint candy, ornamented with spiral stripes of red paint, but as it is impossible to say to what extent the adulteration of articles of food is carried in the other world, it was only prudent for the earnest Spiritualist to employ a small boy to test the candy before eating it himself. But before a small boy could be procured, the curiously indigestible nature of that stick of candy was unexpectedly demonstrated. Instead of becoming sticky when held in the hand, it merely grew somewhat yanner, and then suddenly transformed itself into a rose of remarkable beauty and delicious perfume. It was at once recognized that candy capable of such a sudden and extraordinary change was not meant to be eaten by any person of value. Had it blossomed into a rose when half way down a rash and irreverent throat, strangulation would have inevitably resulted. When it became cool, the ghostly rose again resumed its saccharine form, and it has since been changed from a stick of candy to a rose, and back again to its original shape, as often as any one has tried the experiment of warming and cooling it.

The superiority of this variety of candy for domestic purposes will at once be perceived. Ordinary earthly candy is useful in persuading noisy infants to silence, but its effect is merely temporary, and is followed by an abdominal reaction, which intensifies the very evil which it was designed to cure. A kind-hearted man may be boarding in a house infested with infants to such an extent that peace of mind by day or sleep at night are utterly impossible. He may go to a confectioner's and buy a dozen pounds of the most deadly candy, and present it to the destroyers of his peace. What is the result? The infants become preternaturally quiet for the space of say half an hour, while they devour the candy, and render the whole interior of the house a sticky conglomerate of mutually adhesive infants and furniture. At the end of this time they announce with startling unanimity their intention to indulge in colic, and before their distracted mothers have soaked them loose from the furniture, and filled them with paregoric, the house vibrates from garret to basement with their yells. Thus the kind-hearted man finds that he has thrown away his money and made his condition even worse than it was before. He cannot even recover damages against the confectioner, for the latter will always take the ground that the candy would have proved fatal had it been administered in proper doses. The truth is, that whatever confectioners and physicians may say, candy is rarely immediately fatal. It will undoubtedly produce good results if administered daily for a sufficiently long time; but few men have the patience to wait for weeks until the candy accomplishes its perfect work.

Now, the good little ghost of Council Bluffs has made us acquainted with a variety of spiritual candy from which we can confidently anticipate the very best results. Suppose that a good man who wishes to reward his neighbor's small boy for persistent practice on the drum, gives him a stick of this excellent candy. The small boy instantly places what is scientifically

called "a hunk" of the candy in his mouth, and tries to swallow it. The warmth of his interior transforms it into a rose while it is in the very act of entering the esophagus. There is a smothered cry, and the small boy sinks to the ground, where he quietly chokes, while the good man goes cheerfully on his way, rejoicing that the ghost of Council Bluffs has convinced him that the soul is immortal, and that there is another world. Meanwhile, as the small boy gradually grows cold the rose resumes the shape of candy, and the Coroner's jury find the unsuspecting verdict, "Choked with peppermint candy." Thus the benevolent heart of the good man is made happy, and the small boy ceases from drumming; and for these two important results we have to thank the good little ghost of Council Bluffs. It can safely be predicted that her candy will speedily become immensely popular. It will drive earthly candy out of the market, and supersede soothing syrup; and will convince a skeptical world that at least one really meritorious ghost has at last made her appearance.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

INADQUACY OF THE WOMEN'S COLLEGES—OUR PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND THEIR WORK—THE HARVARD EXAMINATIONS, AND WHY THEY SHOULD BE EXTENDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For many years past, the American public has heard much concerning the need of a higher education for women. Opportunities for obtaining this higher education are now largely provided, and still the need is as great as ever. Many people have begun to think about the lower or fundamental education—that which is given in primary or secondary schools, and which paves the way to the college or university. A doubt is now generally felt whether the edifice of female education which the zeal of enthusiasts has so rapidly reared is a solid structure, and not towering like the skyscraper, built upon sand.

The feature in the higher education of women in this country which most excites suspicion in the mind of a fair observer, is the small attention or respect which it commands from the upper classes of society. Our female colleges do not represent inherited wealth or gentle blood or the intellectual culture of more than one generation. It may, indeed, be urged that the great mass of established social position makes its possessors conservative, but their conservatism is not absolute or eternal, and the established classes are sure ultimately to adopt all social innovations which prove themselves to be genuine improvements. It is only when thus approved by the leading classes that a social scheme receives its charter as a permanent national institution.

Now our female colleges do not turn out cultured, high-bred women, and our women of cultivated tastes do not go to the female colleges. Whence, then, does the higher education draw its votaries? Mainly, we fancy, from the public high schools and normal schools, and from private schools in country towns and rural districts. The best private schools for girls in our great Eastern cities have no competitors in the country, and the female colleges, but these schools are filled by the daughters of leading merchants and professional men from all parts of the country. The brothers of many of these girls are at Harvard and Yale. Are they [the sisters] thinking of Sage College or of Vassar? No; the very heads of the better private schools regard existing women's colleges with contempt, and their sentiment is reflected by their pupils.

Now, it is in these private schools that the women are formed whose destiny it is to establish the standard of feminine character for the whole nation. The girls who issue from these schools will appear in Europe as representative American women, and, coming in contact with the upper classes of European society, they will bring back the new developments of life and manners which must shape the social future of this country. And from these private schools, or from the endowed secondary schools which ought to take their place, our women's colleges must ultimately derive their best students.

A true system of liberal education demands not only professors, and museums, and libraries, but the sympathy of the best private schools. But these schools are distinctly wanting in organization, in discipline, in upright direction. Their history revolves in a vicious circle. A prejudiced generation of parents fetters the hands of teachers and teachers thus trampled, bring up a new generation of empty-headed women. To break the charm, the intervention of some external authority is necessary. England has done this. The University of London has interested themselves in the matter. By their local examinations and their examinations of schools, they have created real vitality in the girls' schools throughout England. In 1873, the University of Harvard, with generous enterprise, undertook a similar work in this country. The scheme of examination which it chose was the University of London's examinations for women. This examination of the University of London is considered in England the most difficult of all the local examinations, and the number of young women who enter for it has always been very small, compared with that of the candidates for the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations. In the same way, the Harvard examinations for women have not been considered especially difficult, and only a handful of brave young ladies have presented themselves each year at Cambridge. Lately several of our private schools in the Eastern and Middle States, including seven in the City of New-York, have undertaken to prepare their pupils as candidates, and in June, 1877, it is proposed to hold the examinations in this City at the University of Cambridge. Thus making New-York a new examination centre.

One cannot but hope that the spread of the Harvard examinations is one symptom of a new intellectual life in our private girls' schools. These examinations are but one agency, and must not be expected to accomplish the whole process of redemption. We shall have a complete system of education for women until our first-class universities are thrown open to women, nor until liberally endowed foundations have taken the place of struggling private enterprises, in secondary education. For the present, the Harvard examinations are an admirable gauge of the existing state, a powerful stimulus toward better things to come.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The Attorney General recommended to the President to-day that a pardon be granted to William McKee, of St. Louis, now in jail at Jefferson City, and therefore a warrant for that purpose will be issued without any delay. The pardon is recommended by Attorneys Bliss, Breckinridge, and Dyer, to all of whom reference of the applications made to the Department of Justice had been referred.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were \$292,012.50, and from Customs \$593,030.75. The receipts of national bank notes for redemption to-day were \$699,523.

The President to-day appointed Quincy M. Hall to be Postmaster at Elko, Nevada. Vice T. M. Stone resigned.

THE











THE STOCK EXCHANGE, MON

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

|      |    |       |        |     |    |       |           |        |
|------|----|-------|--------|-----|----|-------|-----------|--------|
| 50   | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 100  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 150  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 200  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 250  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 300  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 350  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 400  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 450  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 500  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 550  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 600  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 650  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 700  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 750  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 800  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 850  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 900  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 950  | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| 1000 | do | ..... | 53 1/2 | 300 | do | ..... | b3 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin \$71,000 for interest, \$11,900 for called bonds and \$14,100 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following table shows the transactions: the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

|                        |             |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Gold cleared.....      | \$19,695.00 |
| Gold balances.....     | 914.75      |
| Currency balances..... | 1,004.55    |

Good Ordinary..... 9 13/10 Low Middling..... 10 13/10  
 Strict Good Ord..... 10 7 1/2 Middling..... 11 5

DRUGS, DYES & DYEWOODS—The general movement in the leading kinds of Drugs & Dyes has been on a restricted scale, and values in most instances have been very well supported.....Essential Chemicals have been in moderate request at former quotations.....Essential Oils continue inactive on the basis of previous figures for most kinds.....Dyewoods have been competitively active, and values have been well supported.....

Domestic Sugar, quoted, at 22 1/2¢ per 50 lbs.

\$10 27 1/2, and seller February at \$10 35 1/2 to \$10 37 1/2. Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tons, November, at \$10 55 1/2 to \$10 63, 3,000 in December, at \$10 45 1/2 to \$10 50, 2,750 tons, seller, remainder of the year, 2,500 tons, at \$10 40 1/2 to \$10 45 1/2 to January, at \$10 25 1/2 to \$10 30. And for \$14 1/2 to 760 tons, December and January, on private terms. City Steam and Kettle Lard has been in less demand, quoted at \$10 75; sales, 150 tons, at \$10 76. No. 1 quoted at \$10 75, and No. 2 at \$10 70. No. 3 at \$10 65. Binned corn, more and better for \$12 1/2. Contingent, \$11 50 lot, prompt, and \$11 for foreign.

**FRESH ARRIVALS AT SIXTIETH STREET YARDS FOR YEAST**

To-day's arrivals consist of 384 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows  
Venals and Calves, 2,164 Sheep and Lambs.

**FRESH ARRIVALS AT FORTY-EIGHTH STREET SHEEP MAR-**

quies. 1,000 bushels, Canada, by sample, at 98c;  
bushels, do. at \$1.05; 15,500 bushels do. at \$  
10.00; bushels No. 1 do. at \$1 10; 10,000 bushels  
sample, on private terms; 2,500 tons at 83c.  
meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Lard  
unchanged. Shipments—Barley, 77,000 bushels; Rye,  
bushels; Lumber, 852,000 feet. Railroad Shipments  
Flour, 1,600 bbls.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—Flour steady; in  
wheat closed steady; No. 1—Milwaukee, \$1 19;

proved that the South is a  
general all through the South. In some instances  
this wine was found to contain such quantities  
of arsenical matter that any one drinking it  
have felt seriously ill after a couple of days.  
Bitter mentions the case of a man having  
some of this adulterated wine, and a quarter  
hour afterward his face became exceedingly  
red and his gums slightly bled. M. Grant  
tells us how, with the aid of ether and turpentine  
people may analyse their own wine.

— 0 — 25 — 45 — 65 — 85 — 100 —

afterward his ears became excruciatingly  
his gums slightly turned. M. Gray  
as how, with the aid of ether and vin  
one may analyze their own wine."

the Paris correspondent of the A  
the writer: "A sort of panic has be

For several complaints made at Nancy, M. Ritter, M. D., of the Medical College, was directed to examine several samples of wine, and the analysis indicated that the employment of fuchsin in coloring all through the South. In some instances, the wine was found to contain such quantities of fuchsin that any one drinking it would feel seriously ill after a couple of days. Ritter mentions the case of a man having a severe attack of the undulant fever, and a quarter of an hour afterward his eyes became exceedingly red, his gums suddenly turned blue. M. Ritter says now with the aid of ether and wine he could analyze their own wine.

nine several samples of wine, and the  
and that the employment of fuchsins

ed that the champagne of France had  
all through the South. In some last  
wine was found to contain such quanti-  
ties of arsenic that any one drinking it  
felt seriously ill after a couple of days.  
He mentions the case of a man having  
of this adulterated wine, and a quarter  
afterward his gun became exceedingly  
his gunnery slightly improved. M. Gra-  
saw how, with the aid of ether and vin-  
could analyze their own wine."

3,000,000 U.S. \$ 118 '81  
3,000,000 U.S. \$ 115 '83

[illegible]

|      |         |        |     |         |        |
|------|---------|--------|-----|---------|--------|
| 300  | do..... | 56     | 200 | do..... | 51 1/2 |
| 1200 | do..... | 56 1/2 | 500 | do..... | 51 1/2 |

|                      |        |     |        |
|----------------------|--------|-----|--------|
| 1200 Del. Lack. & W. | 70 1/2 | do. | 51 1/2 |
| 1000 Del. Lack. & W. | 70 1/2 | do. | 51 1/2 |
| 100                  | 70 1/2 | do. | 51 1/2 |
| 100                  | 70 1/2 | do. | 51 1/2 |
| 400                  | 70 1/2 | do. | 51 1/2 |

FRIDAY, Nov. 17—1 P. M.

The stock speculation to-day was irregular, the Western railroad shares being firm and even buoyant, while, on the contrary, the balance of the market, including Western Union and the coal shares, exhibited weakness. The transactions aggregated about 140,000 shares, of which 54,400 were in Lackawanna, 26,600 in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 14,800 in Chicago and North-Western, 11,100 in Milwaukee and St. Paul, 10,000 in Ohio and Mississippi, 7,700 in Michigan Central, 6,900 in Western Union, 3,300 in Erie, 2,000 in New-Jersey Central, and 1,250 in Rock Island. The strongest stock on the

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

local market, at essentially unaltered prices. Some shipments have been reported from the outports in

Jobbing line, yet quoted essentially as before as follows:

—**ATLANTA**—A moderate business was reported for early delivery at former figures. Ordinary quotes for 100 bales were 12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1-0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-10

erate movement has been recently reported in leading kinds of lime Cement and Plaster Paris

[illegible]

do., 72<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c. @ 73c.; Crude Sperm, \$1 40 @ \$1 45;  
bleached Sperm, \$1 65; Bleached Sperm, \$1

[illegible]

equal to about 1,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in  
and cases, at 5s. 0d. & bbl., and 27½c. & case.

[illegible]

1. 1. Illinois Bud, live weight 1,600 lb., at \$4 3

[illegible]

ols. | do. yellow, 50c. & 55c.; Western active and  
for | mixed old, spot, 58c.; November and first half D

[illegible]

26c.; Crude, 16c. Clover-seed scarce at 13 1/2c.  
Flour strong, with a good demand; sales, 2,000

[illegible]

Uplands, Low Middling clause, new  
shipped, November and December, sail. 6

[illegible]

Nov. 17 — Petroleum 55 1/2¢ for fine

HAVANA, Nov. 17.—Spanish Gold. 218½ and 219½.  
 Premium. Sugar fine.

### THE ADULTERATION OF WINE.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes:—

One of the objects of the adulteration of wine has been enabled from personal knowledge to say there is good ground for the alarm. A M. Grandeu, who is an authority on such matters, has written an interesting report on fuchsine, which was very generally used for the coloring of wine, and which is most deleterious. According to Grandeu, wine has for many years been the object of frauds of various kinds. No one will attempt to eat counterfeit quantities of dangerous substances will give a gallon of water to a bottle of red Bordeaux or Burgundy champagne. M. Grandeu gives the following prices: M. Grandeu \$400 and \$500 a year in its time of adulteration.

The adulteration made at Nancy, M. Hittich Professor at the Medical College, was directed to examine several of the wines of the Rhine, and in general all through the South. In some instances the wine was found to contain a quantity of fuchsine, which is a coloring matter. One drinking it may have felt seriously ill after a couple of days. Hittich mentions the case of a man having drunk a bottle of wine, and after a few days he became exceedingly ill, and his kidneys were injured. M. Grandeu says that the adulteration of wine is a crime, and people may be poisoned.







## A MESSAGE

|                       |                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AMUSEMENTS.           |                                                                                                                                    |
| UNION SQUARE THEATRE. |                                                                                                                                    |
| Manager.              | Mr. SHEPARD HOOK.                                                                                                                  |
|                       | Mr. A. M. PALMER.                                                                                                                  |
| LYCEUM                | LAST TIMES OF<br>LAST TIMES OF<br>LAST TIMES OF                                                                                    |
| THEATRE.              | THE<br>TWO ORPHANS                                                                                                                 |
| PRODUCTION.           | Monday evening, Nov. 30, will be produced first time in America, Messrs. Fun & Sons' drama in five acts, entitled,<br>MISS MUTTON. |
| PERFORMERS.           | In which Miss OLGA MORSE, Miss SARAH<br>Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss ELIOT HARRIS                                                      |
| Brother.              |                                                                                                                                    |

**LASSURE SILVERSTEIN, MRS. WARENE LEON**,  
JEANETTE OTTUM, and STODOLSKY and  
FLORENCE WILL appear.

The play will be presented with entrance  
music from the brass of the MARSHALL  
MARSTON, with new songs by the popular  
with new music by Mr. THRELKELD.  
MILTON will commence on THURSDAY  
next at 8 o'clock.

**BARNBURY'S MENAGERIE,**  
**BARNBURY'S MUSEUM.**

AT GILMORE'S GARDEN  
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING  
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.  
HAWLEY AND VICTORIA,  
the wonders of the sea, in a terrific moun-  
tain on the Trappee.

**CHARLES FISH,** CHAMPION "BARREBACK"  
**BOMBO SEBASTIAN.**

THE GREAT PA  
 WILL RIDE  
 FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE  
 SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 18  
 A COMMITTEE OF NEWSPAPER MEN WILL  
 THE CONTEST  
 THE GREEK NOBLEMAN TATTOO  
 SAM LONG,  
 The popular clown and singer is engaged, to  
 appear NEXT MONDAY, NOV. 20,  
 Admission, 60 cents; children under nine  
 cents; Groceries and refreshments extra.  
 Doors open at 1 and 6.30. Performance,  
 o'clock.  
 HELLER'S WONDER THEAT  
 LATE GLOBE, OPPOSITE NEW YORK  
 ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT  
 THE WORLD-FAM  
 PRESTIDIGITATUS,  
 PLAINIST.

and ALPHONSO.  
In his series of entertainments  
entitled  
"HELLER'S WONDER,"  
at this entirely new and redecorated  
auditorium, he presents  
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 P. M.  
"The most astounding Necromancy of  
the century."  
The cleverest to ever attempt  
FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA  
MISS HELLER.  
who will make her debut in the famous "W"  
auditorium, in her new  
wonder entitled  
"SUPERNATURAL VISION."  
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 P. M.  
Prices of admission: 50 cents; 75 cents; 1.00.  
Palaces reserved seats, 75 cents; far  
left, 50 cents; amphitheatre, limited, 25 cents.  
ESSHOPE. STEINW.

Chopin's grand "Concerto in E major," "March  
sans Héroïsme," (dedicated to Von Bülow)  
and "No. 1 in B-flat major."  
"Tannhaeuser," "Rivers of Guitars," "La  
"Alouettes," "Rubinstein's "Valse."  
The celebrated KATV will play Viennese  
and American Concerts.

Secured seats \$2, at Schubert's, Stein  
No. 10, Broadway.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21, GRAND EXTRA MAT  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, GRAND KISSOFF

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, 8TH AV. N.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING  
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING

GILMORE AND his world-famed band,  
Assisted by eminent vocal and instrumental  
soloists in a GIGANTIC CONCERT  
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, \$1.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8TH AV. A.  
MATINEE TO-DAY.  
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. CHILDREN HAD  
TO-MORROW EVE'G-GILMORE'S GRAND

**LAST DAY.**  
WILL CLOSE TO-NIGHT AT 10 P.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE**  
FORTY-FIFTH GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION

2d and 3d ays., between 63d and 64th  
Avenue. 25 cents; children 15 cents.

**SHAUGHRAVEN WALTZ.**  
With picture of Conn. Musio by Thomas  
cents. "Ellen Albee," the girl singing  
Thomas, 50 cents; for the picture of  
cents, 50 cents. "Ball Colomus," para-  
cents, S. B. Mills, 81. "Moonbeam is Klars-  
cents, 50 cents. "The Girl in the  
A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, B. Branc-  
38 Union square, New-Fork.

**OLYMPIC NOVELTY THEATRE.**  
Matinees (Admission, 15c, 50c, 50c.  
WEDNESDAY, 15c, 50c, 50c.  
25c, 25c, 50c.  
15c, 50c, 50c.  
entitled AGAINST THE B...

**KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.**  
The Fashionable Minstrel Temple, 1234 st.  
Every evening (Ching Chow Hill Matinee at  
Houses covered (Ching Chow Hill Matinee at  
of least

**VICTORIA CLAFLIN WOODHEAD**  
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## THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

### GOV. HAYES' ELECTION BEYOND DOUBT.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

A MAJORITY FOR HAYES IN THE VOTE AS CAST—DEMOCRATIC QUIBBLING—THE LATEST FROM FLORIDA—A SURE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY—THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD—A REPUBLICAN REPLY TO THE DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

Our news this morning is of the highest importance. South Carolina is shown to be absolutely barred from the list of States the Democrats have been so loudly claiming. The count of the vote of the State is such as to silence all complaints. Afraid that the Board of Canvassers would throw out the flagrantly fraudulent vote of counties in which the shot-gun policy had ruled, the Democratic leaders by legal process temporarily suspended the judicial functions of the board, and compelled it to proceed with the counting of the vote as presented. When it became evident that even on this showing the State had gone Republican, these leaders objected to the result being publicly announced; and though the press reporters had been present while the count was going on, they now presented and urged a request that they be excluded from the room. This the board refused to do, and the result, as announced, was that South Carolina had gone for HAYES by nearly one thousand majority. Rightfully it ought to over 40,000. The disappointed Democrats immediately began to quibble, in which they may be wished much joy. From Florida our reports are such as make us abate not one jot or tittle of the claim that the State is decisively Republican, Democratic manifestoes to the contrary notwithstanding. There is not much doubt that over the vote of this State the supporters of TILDEN are making their last fight, and that they are clinging to it as drowning men to straws. More noise is made about Louisiana, but the real work is being done in Florida. They think they see a last chance there, but the hope is delusive. HAYES has the State beyond doubt. There is no mistaking the tone of the Democrats in Louisiana. They have given up the State—sullenly and with bitter mortification; but it is given up. That the count of the vote will be fair, open, and honest, the members of the Returning Board have done all that lay in their power to show. Deprived of any complaint on this score, the Democrats give up the game in advance, say they expect nothing from the board, and cover their defeat by talking about taking the contest into Congress. We again repeat our assertion that Gov. HAYES has been elected President.

### THE VICTORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE STATE SHOWN TO BE REPUBLICAN BY NEARLY ONE THOUSAND MAJORITY ON THE FACE OF THE RETURNS—A COUNT WHICH NO ONE QUESTIONS—THE ARGUMENT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT—SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS ONLY ANXIOUS TO SAVE HAMPTON.

By Telegram from our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 18.—It is definitely decided at last that the electoral vote of South Carolina was cast for Hayes and Wheeler in spite of shot-guns and barrels of money. The State Board of Canvassers completed the count of this vote at noon to-day, in the presence of eight chosen representatives of each party, admitted by resolution of the board at the suggestion of Judge Carter, and Congressman Parker, and there is no complaint from any one that the count was not perfectly fair. After the count was completed, the board took a recess while the clerks were footing up the figures. On reassembling, the Chairman of the board, Mr. Hayne, directed the Clerk to announce the result, whereupon Haskell, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of South Carolina, objected to reporters of the press being present to take the vote as declared. Gen. Copner, Democratic candidate for Attorney General, also objected to the board announcing the result until the count of votes on the other tickets was completed and returned to the court. In reply, Mr. Hayne said this was not intended as an official announcement of the result, but merely for the information of the board. As to the reporters, they had been permitted to be present during the count, and he could see no reason why they should not hear the result. It could make no difference any way, as they were in possession of the figures, and could add them up for themselves. Gen. Copner took exception to the ruling of the Chairman. Mr. Hayne remarked that he was not aware that any of the parties who had been admitted on either side were here as counsel, but only as spectators. He witnessed to the accuracy of the count. The result of the Electoral vote was then declared by the clerk as follows:

Republican Electors at Large—C. C. Bowen, 91,785; John W. Wainwright, 91,870.  
District Electors—T. B. Johnson, 91,852; Timothy Hurley, 91,136; W. B. Nash, 91,804; Wilson Cook, 91,432; William F. Myers, 91,830.  
Democratic Electors at Large—T. G. Barker, 90,992; Samuel McGowan, 90,737.  
District Electors—J. W. Harrington, 90,895; J. I. Ingraham, 90,798; William Wallace,

90,905; J. B. Irwin, 90,906; Robert Aldrich, 90,880.

The reason of Hurley running so much behind the other Electors is owing to a clerical error of the Inspectors of Election in Blackville, Barnwell County, who accidentally omitted his name in their return to the County Commissioners. Pending decision of the Supreme Court as to the power of the board to go behind the face of the returns, as forwarded by the County Commissioners, the board could not, of course, correct this clerical error, or any other; but if the decision shall be in their favor, they will be able to show beyond any question that the majority of the Republican electoral ticket, instead of averaging 900, is nearer 3,000. The Democrats residing here appear to be much better satisfied with the result as announced by the board than the men sent down from the North to count the State in for Tilden.

All the South Carolina Democrats here hoped for was the election of Hampton, and it is probable that this is secured, provided the board shall not be permitted to go back of the face of the returns. The other State officers are in more doubt, as well as the Legislature. If Edgefield County, where 4,000 more votes were returned than there are voters, should be thrown out of the count, or the returns corrected in accordance with the facts, the whole Republican State ticket will be elected, with a Republican majority in the Legislature. The decision of the court on the powers of the board in this regard is expected on Monday. Meantime the board will proceed with the count of votes for State officers.

The court requested a rehearing on certain provisions of law regarding the duties of the State Board, which was had this afternoon. Attorney General Elliott appeared for the board, and Gen. Connor in opposition. The question was whether the board, which is required to certify to the correctness of the vote, could properly do so without taking the necessary steps to ascertain its correctness, which would open up the whole question of their power to go back of the face of the returns. The request by the court for a rehearing is construed here as an indication that the court will decide in favor of the powers claimed by the board. It is a noteworthy fact that the counsel for the Democratic side changed his base since the last argument to the extent of admitting that the board had the right to go back of the returns, so far as to correct manifest clerical errors. The reason for this is said to be that the Democrats wish to put in a claim to several errors, but the Republicans are perfectly willing to meet them on this score, and feel entirely confident that if the court allows the board to go back of the returns at all, they will be permitted to open up the whole question of fraud, intimidation, and illegal voting. There is very little excitement here. All the interest of the Democrats appears to centre on the vote for Wade Hampton, which will not be counted complete before Monday. Judge Carter and Congressman Parker leave to-night for the North; also Smith Weed, who has been here since Tuesday looking after Tilden's interests.

### THE VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS—A GOOD SHOWING FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 18.—The State Board of Canvassers tabulated returns for all State officers except Governor and Lieutenant Governor, from the face returns of the County Canvassers, show that the vote is close and the results so doubtful that it will take the correction of numerous clerical errors to determine the successful candidate. The returns show that Hayes, R., is elected Secretary of State by 275 majority; R. Rep., elected Attorney General by 10 votes; Hagood, Dem. Controller General, by 256 majority; Thompson, Dem., Superintendent of Education, by 442; Kennedy, Rep., by 161, and Carozzo, Rep., by 263.

### REPUBLICAN FLORIDA.

THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS DEPENDENT—THE INCOMING RETURNS REDUCING THE DEMOCRATIC FIGURES—SUSPICIOUS DELAY OF THE RETURNS FROM SOME OF THE COUNTIES—INSTANCES OF FORMER FRAUDS BY THE DEMOCRATS—A POOR CHANCE FOR THEM THIS TIME.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 18.—The twenty-four hours has thrown a little more light on the political situation, and of a character still more favorable for Hayes and the Republican State candidates. Official returns have been received from the Counties of Walton and Holmes, which reduce the Democratic claims 102. There are still ten Democratic counties to hear from officially. The returns from at least eight of these counties should have been received some days ago, and there is every reason for apprehension that they are kept back for the purpose of being manipulated to suit the requirements of the Democrats. It should be borne in mind that all the Democratic counties, with three exceptions, are in the hands of Democratic officials, and these officials have in several instances given evidence of their willingness to perform any act of political rascality which the Democratic leaders may require of them. For instance, in 1872, when the returns came to hand from the Democratic officials of Jackson County, the Democratic candidate for Governor, who received only 939 votes, was credited with 1,339; the Republican candidate, who received only 709, was on through the whole list of candidates. The perpetration of this fraud by the Democrats was not disproved at the time of its commission, and it cannot be denied now. The evidence exists on the records of the State Canvassing Board, and the altered returns certified to officially by that board are still in existence. Similar frauds are shown to have been attempted in four Democratic counties in the present canvass. The returns from Volusia, Hillsboro, Hernando, and Levy Counties have been tampered with, and made to show fictitious majorities. If further opposition had not become so important an element in the national contest, the absurd claims of the Democrats to have carried the State would long since have been abandoned. On the day after the election, when the heavy majorities given by the Republican counties in favor of Hayes and Wheeler and the Republican State ticket became generally known, the Democratic leaders virtually threw up the sponge, and conceded the election to their opponents; but, when the extraordinary intelligence flashed over the wires that the result of the Presidential election depended upon the vote of Florida, the Democrats, excited by this unexpected condition of affairs, and spurred up by telegrams from the North, took back their concessions, and, with brazen faces, claimed a victory for their candidates. The returns of Democratic counties within reach of the telegraph, and which had been already heard from, were immediately subjected to a process of expansion. For instance, in Monroe County the Democratic majority was returned at 60; it was raised to 250 when the national situation became known. Orange County was officially heard from as having given 950 Democratic majority, although one of the most inaccessible counties in the State, and at least four days distant from this place. But these tactics were soon discovered by the Republican leaders, and every means possible taken to secure true returns of the actual votes cast. To-day the Democratic leaders who are here from the North are very much discouraged, in view of the fact that with all the doctored done by Democratic officials, the returns, without any revision or throwing out, will show a majority for Hayes. Yesterday a committee of Democrats waited upon the Governor, and asked him if it was his intention to act with reference to canvassing for the electoral vote, as had been done in 1872. On that occasion Gov. Reed canvassed the electoral vote from the copy of the returns which the law directs to be sent to the Governor, and gave the Electors their certificates before the Canvassing Board met. The Governor replied that in such a crisis he would not do so without hearing from both sides in the matter. The Democrats do not wish him to canvass the vote, as they know the returns will show a majority for Hayes, and their only hope is in securing the rejection of the vote of some of the large Republican counties, on the ground of fraud.

LOUISIANA GIVEN UP BY THE DEMOCRATS.

AN OPEN, FAIR, AND HONEST COUNT OF THE VOTE ASSURED—THE DEMOCRATS WITHOUT HOPE—HOW THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS REGARD THEIR NORTHERN BROTHERS—THE STATE SURE FOR HAYES BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The Returning Board met to-day. There were present representatives of both political parties, including the strangers that are here, and five gentlemen on behalf of the Democratic State Central Committee, resident. No business of special importance was transacted. The canvass will commence on Monday. The vacancy on the board has not yet been filled. It has been arranged that on questions of contest the Democrats are to appear before the board by counsel. Indeed, every concession possible has been made by the Republicans, and the people at large can rest assured that the canvass will be open, honestly, and fairly made. The Democrats sullenly accept the situation, but they are without hope of showing that Nichols has been elected Governor, or that Tilden is entitled to the electoral vote. They will protest at every step for the purpose of making up a case for Congress. They have prejudged the action of the Returning Board, and say they expect nothing favorable from it. But they do expect Northern Democrats to take the case from their hands and establish the national Democratic Government. They talk openly of war, but they do not want it here. The *Manassah Reporter*, of De Soto Parish, which fairly represents the Democracy in this State, says: "We trusted this Northern Democracy once in 1860, and they betrayed our trust by killing more of our fathers, and brothers, and sons than any other party; and now, if they fool us again, and allow the heel of the usurper to be put again upon our necks in Louisiana, we hope God, in his providence, will eventually blot out the name of the family that has so long been a curse to our people. We have been allied to time out of mind, but which alliance has brought us nothing but destitution and misery for the last twenty years. It is their time to play now, and not ours, and if our people allow themselves to be betrayed into the trap again, as they were upon the memorable assault upon Fort Sumter, they deserve no sympathy from the civilized world with a view to the redemption of Louisiana. Other parties and prominent men speak in a similar vein. Thus the case stands. A number of the prominent visitors of both parties have left the city to wait at home for the verdict. Republicans claim the State because it is right belongs to them, and Louisiana is safe for Hayes and Wheeler.

### HOW FIVE OF THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS WERE LEFT OFF A FEW TICKETS—ONLY A FEW OF THESE IMPERFECT BALLOTS CAST—THE RESULT NOT AT ALL AFFECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The publication to-day of a story that five of the Republican Electors of Louisiana were left off the electoral ticket in several parishes has caused much rejoicing among Democrats, and some fear to Republicans, since people generally had no means of verifying the truth of the report. It is learned from Senator West that the omission from the printed ticket has been known to the Republicans for several days, and they understand the whole extent of it. There was but a small number of these imperfect ballots cast, and not enough, by any means, to affect the result. Senator West's previous information has been supplemented to-day by two telegrams, sent in reply to inquiries made by him. Both say there is no fear of the result, and they refer particularly to these imperfect ballots. The Democrats appear to have just discovered them, and are making the most of the error. Other persons who have not been telegraphed concerning this supposed new feature, and no importance is attached to it by those who have the best opportunity to know the real condition of affairs.

### A DEMOCRATIC MANIFESTO.

The following document, which on the face of it is a Democratic manifesto, and bears internal evidence of being prepared by the Northern Democrats now in Florida, comes to us through the Associated Press:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 18.—The following seems to be the situation in this State: Each party claims the State on the Presidential ticket. It is pretty well conceded that the Democrats carry the State ticket. The Democrats have their claim of the electoral ticket on official returns received here as follows: It is ordered that the count of the votes and the canvass of the same shall be done in public. The Democratic Committee arranged to have seven duplicates of the official returns made in each county, and forwarded. They have received these from all save five counties, all of which they claim to have received. They claim to have received two official copies of official returns give Drew and Tilden both a clear majority. The Republicans will furnish no figures, stating that they will await the official returns. Many stoutly claim that Hayes has carried the State. However, it is probable that Tilden will have a majority of some 300 or 400 on the returns as declared by the County Canvassers. The Republicans claim that, even admitting this, they will be able, by proving frauds, to overcome this prima facie majority and establish the State for Hayes. The fight before the State Board will be very bitter; the Democratic leaders, defending their majority for Tilden, will attack the returns in Jefferson, Alachua, and Leon Counties, which are the Republican strongholds. They claim to have discovered a claiming fraud in Alachua, where the returns of the election inspectors were raised 210 votes, and their names forged to a new return. The Democratic State Committee yesterday addressed a note to the Board of State Canvassers requesting them to proceed at once to the canvass of such returns as are already in. They based their request upon the fact that a great mass of testimony would come before the board from both sides, and that its proper presentation and argument would take a long time, and that as the United States law requires the Governor to issue his certificate to the Presidential Electors on the 6th of December, it is necessary to begin work at once in order that a fair hearing may be had.

The board refused to commence the canvass of the County Democratic voting year, and Messrs. McClain and Cowling, Republicans, voting year. The Republican declined on the ground that the law reads, "On the thirty-fifth day after election, or sooner if all the returns are in, the canvass of the vote shall be begun," and that as the time has not yet expired, and all the returns are not yet in, they cannot legally begin work. The Democrats claim there is a clause allowing the canvass to begin at any time, and canvass such returns as arrived, not closing the canvass to the exclusion of any county for non-arrival until the thirty-fifth day has come. Steps will probably be taken to see if there is not in the Supreme Court some power to force the canvassers to begin work. The Democrats aver that the delay is meant to either force the Governor to issue certificates without a canvass when the 6th of December arrives, or to open the canvass at so late a day that there will be no time for a full and fair discussion of the issues involved.

### THE VERMONT ELECTORAL TICKET.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 18.—The House to-day finally passed the bill for filling the vacancy in the Electoral College by 159 to 19. The act is especially designed to meet the case of H. N. Sillace, said to be ineligible.

### WESTERN TROOPS NOT ORDERED SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—It has been currently reported that a transfer of troops was about to be made from the Division of the Missouri to Louisiana, your correspondent called upon Gen. Drum, Assistant Adjutant General of Gen. Sheridan's staff, to ascertain if there was any truth in the rumors. The General stated that the report was without foundation in fact. Several artillery companies, which were dispatched to the frontier to do post duty while the troops were hunting Sitting Bull's band, are now being transferred to their proper stations, and their movements probably gave rise to the report in question.

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### THE INVITATION TO ATTEND THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The following communication was forwarded to the visiting Republicans; a similar document was sent to the Democrats. Their reply will be telegraphed when made:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF RETURNING OFFICERS, STATE OF LOUISIANA, STATUTE BUILDING, NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 18.

Hon. John Sherman, St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans.

Sir: At a meeting of the Board of Returning Officers, held this day, the following resolution was introduced, introduced by Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, This board has learned with satisfaction that distinguished gentlemen of national reputation from other States, some at the request of the President of the United States and some at the request of the National Executive Committee of the Democratic Party, are present in this city with a view to the redress of the alleged wrongs of Louisiana in canvassing and compiling the returns of the recent election in this State for Presidential Electors, in order that the public opinion of the country may be satisfied as to the truth of the result and the fairness of the means by which it may have been attained; and Whereas, This board recognizes the importance which may attach to the result of their proceedings, and that the public mind should be convinced of its justice by a knowledge of the facts on which it may be based; therefore be it

Resolved, That this board do hereby cordially invite and request five gentlemen from each of the two bodies named, to be selected by themselves respectively, to attend and be present at the meetings of the board while engaged in the discharge of its duties under the law, in canvassing and compiling the returns, and ascertaining and declaring the result of said election for Presidential Electors, in their capacity as private citizens of eminent reputation and high character, and as spectators of the proceedings, in their behalf, of this board.

Respectfully, &c., J. MADISON WELLS, President Board of Returning Officers.

To which the following answer has been sent.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 18, 1876.

Hon. J. Madison Wells:

Sir: I have received your note of to-day, with the list of members of the Board of Returning Officers of the State of Louisiana, and have communicated the invitation contained in it to the gentlemen who are here at the request of the President of the United States, to witness the canvassing of the vote at the election in this State for Presidential Electors, and am instructed by them to inform you of their acceptance of the invitation, and that they will attend the meetings of the board, and take the occasion to express my thanks for the courteous terms of this invitation, my deep sense of the importance of your proceedings, and my confident hope that they will be so conducted as to convince the public mind of the justice of your ruling.

Very respectfully yours, JOHN SHERMAN.

### THE NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM THE VISITING REPUBLICANS TO THE DEMOCRATS—THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE MADE UNNECESSARY BY THE ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The following reply has been made to the last letter of the Democrats by visiting Republicans here: GENTLEMEN: We are gratified to learn that we have misapprehended the language and spirit of your communication of the 14th inst., and that we were in error in attributing to you a purpose to interfere with the legally constituted authorities of this State in the discharge of their duties. Perhaps this misapprehension was the natural result of the language employed. Your request was to meet and confer with you personally or through committee, in order that such influence as we possess may be exerted in behalf of such canvass of the votes actually cast as by its fairness and impartiality shall command the respect and acquiescence of the American people. This, as we understood, was a request to co-operate with you for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board in the discharge of its duties. The President had requested us to attend there to witness, not to influence such canvass, and we knew that such request by him was not intended to limit us to witness the count of votes actually cast, but the entire proceedings of the board in reaching a result as to the votes legally cast to be counted. We are gratified to learn that you concur with the President and with us in this understanding. You also state that you are fully aware that the organization and action, whether through judicial or ministerial, of the Returning Board of Louisiana was beyond any and every control from without, and it would be the height of arrogance and folly to attempt to alter the laws of a State of which we are not citizens, or to obstruct our interpretation of the laws upon whose whose duty it is to administer them. We may, therefore, as we think, assume that you will agree with us that it would be arrogance equally to attempt by any concerted action to influence the proceedings or result of courts of justice or of boards acting judicially, and hence we are gratified at being able, from the language and tenor of your letter, to assume that you did not wish to confer with us for the purpose of influencing the action of the Returning Board, but only to secure such co-operation on our part as witness the proceedings throughout. A conference for such a purpose would now seem to be necessary, as we learn from a communication just received from the Returning Board, which appears to us to accomplish all

that—by your explanatory note—you desire to attain by the proposed conference.

We will add that it is very apparent that if your wish is to see a fair and honest expression from the electoral vote of Louisiana, there is no difference between ourselves and you except as to your conduct in reference to that result. You have proposed a conference and active association. This we regard as beyond our duty or our privilege as individuals. We shall be happy to meet you to confer with you, and as individuals to co-operate in whatever may be right, but concerted action for the purpose of influencing an official board we hold to be beyond our privilege, and we shall hope that all may come to pass which good citizens can wish without the use of any such means. We remain, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,

John Sherman, Stanley Matthews, John A. Garfield, Ohio; E. W. Stoughton, J. H. Van Allen, New-York; William D. Kelley, Pennsylvania; Job E. Stevenson, Ohio; Eugene Hale, Maine; J. M. Tuttle, J. W. Chapman, William E. Smith, W. A. McGraw, Iowa; Sidney Clarke, C. C. Wilson, Kansas; C. B. Farwell, Abner Taylor, J. M. Beardsley, S. R. Haven, Illinois; John Coburn, Will Cumbach, Indiana; C. Irving Ditty, Maryland. To the Hon. S. M. Palmer, Lyman Trumbull, to the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, A. G. Curtis, William B. Ewing, J. R. Doolittle, Gen. John J. E. McDonald, George W. Julian, M. D. Manson, John Love, Henry Waterson, J. W. Stevenson, Henry D. McHenry, T. H. Stigley, Oswald Otteneder, J. B. Stallo, L. W. Botsy, James O. Broadhead, C. Gibson, John Lee Carroll, W. R. Hamilton, W. G. Sumner, P. H. Watson, F. T. Coudert, New-Orleans.

### THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE TO WATCH THE COUNT.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—The visiting Democrats appointed the following to remain here and be present to witness the counting of the votes by the Returning Board: M. M. Lyman, Trumbull, of Illinois; William Bigler, of Pennsylvania; George B. Smith, of Wisconsin, and P. H. Watson, of Ohio.

### A DEMOCRATIC HUMBUG EXPLODED.

THE STORY THAT MORE TROOPS HAD BEEN ORDERED TO NEW-ORLEANS TOTALLY FALSE—NO MORE WANTED AND NONE SENT—WORK IN THE NAVY TARDS THE SAME AS USUAL—WHERE THE BRAGGING AND THREATENING CAME FROM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—There is not the slightest foundation for the story printed in the *World* yesterday, about ordering additional troops to New-Orleans. Gen. Sheridan has not applied for more troops, neither is it proposed to order troops there from the Department of the Missouri. No orders have been issued recently from the War Department in reference to the movement of troops in the Southern States. No disturbances are apprehended, and no immediate occasion is known to exist requiring reinforcements to be sent to the aid of the States whose election returns are in controversy. Troops were sent to Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida simply to preserve the peace, and sufficient force is now in the three States named for that purpose. Should any outbreak threaten, however, additional and adequate reinforcements will be promptly forwarded. The reported activity in the Navy has no more foundation than stories about the movements of troops. There have been a good many threats, which lead prudent men to consider how the peace shall be maintained, and mob violence restrained if it should be attempted, which nobody here really expects. The Navy might be useful in upholding law, should any force for that purpose become necessary, and most likely there will be no neglect to render it fit for service. But that, fortunately, can be accomplished without extraordinary cost or labor. It may be well to note, in this connection, that all talk of a resort to force to defeat the inauguration of either candidate who may be declared elected, is observed to come from non-combatants in the late war. Soldiers, on both sides, are willing to yield to the result as legally declared.

### TILDEN'S MAJORITY IN VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Nov. 18.—Returns from all the counties have been received by the Secretary of State, showing the vote for Tilden and Hendricks Electors to be 139,518, and for Hayes and Wheeler Electors, 95,208, giving Tilden a majority of 44,310. The vote of York County was not included in the returns, the returns only gave the vote for the Presidential candidates, and not for the Electors. The Democratic majorities in the Congressional Districts not covered are: First, Douglas, 3,885; Second, 2,890; Third, 2,890; Fourth, 2,890; Fifth, 2,890; Sixth, 2,890; Seventh, 2,890; Eighth, 2,890; Ninth, 2,890; Tenth, 2,890; Eleventh, 2,890; Twelfth, 2,890; Thirteenth, 2,890; Fourteenth, 2,890; Fifteenth, 2,890; Sixteenth, 2,890; Seventeenth, 2,890; Eighteenth, 2,890; Nineteenth, 2,890; Twentieth, 2,890; Twenty-first, 2,890; Twenty-second, 2,890; Twenty-third, 2,890; Twenty-fourth, 2,890; Twenty-fifth, 2,890; Twenty-sixth, 2,890; Twenty-seventh, 2,890; Twenty-eighth, 2,890; Twenty-ninth, 2,890; Thirtieth, 2,890; Thirty-first, 2,890; Thirty-second, 2,890; Thirty-third, 2,890; Thirty-fourth, 2,890; Thirty-fifth, 2,890; Thirty-sixth, 2,890; Thirty-seventh, 2,890; Thirty-eighth, 2,890; Thirty-ninth, 2,890; Fortieth, 2,890; Forty-first, 2,890; Forty-second, 2,890; Forty-third, 2,890; Forty-fourth, 2,890; Forty-fifth, 2,890; Forty-sixth, 2,890; Forty-seventh, 2,890; Forty-eighth, 2,890; Forty-ninth, 2,890; Fiftieth, 2,890; Fifty-first, 2,890; Fifty-second, 2,890; Fifty-third, 2,890; Fifty-fourth, 2,890; Fifty-fifth, 2,890; Fifty-sixth, 2,890; Fifty-seventh, 2,890; Fifty-eighth, 2,890; Fifty-ninth, 2,890; Sixtieth, 2,890; Sixty-first, 2,890; Sixty-second, 2,890; Sixty-third, 2,890; Sixty-fourth, 2,890; Sixty-fifth, 2,890; Sixty-sixth, 2,890; Sixty-seventh, 2,890; Sixty-eighth, 2,890; Sixty-ninth, 2,890; Seventieth, 2,890; Seventy-first, 2,890; Seventy-second, 2,890; Seventy-third, 2,890; Seventy-fourth, 2,890; Seventy-fifth, 2,890; Seventy-sixth, 2,890; Seventy-seventh, 2,890; Seventy-eighth, 2,890; Seventy-ninth, 2,890; Eightieth, 2,890; Eighty-first, 2,890; Eighty-second, 2,890; Eighty-third, 2,890; Eighty-fourth, 2,890; Eighty-fifth, 2,890; Eighty-sixth, 2,890; Eighty-seventh, 2,890; Eighty-eighth, 2,890; Eighty-ninth, 2,890; Ninetieth, 2,890; Ninety-first, 2,890; Ninety-second, 2,890; Ninety-third, 2,890; Ninety-fourth, 2,890; Ninety-fifth, 2,890; Ninety-sixth, 2,890; Ninety-seventh, 2,890; Ninety-eighth, 2,890; Ninety-ninth, 2,890; One hundredth, 2,890; One hundred and first, 2,890; One hundred and second, 2,890; One hundred and third, 2,890; One hundred and fourth, 2,890; One hundred and fifth, 2,890; One hundred and sixth, 2,890; One hundred and seventh, 2,890; One hundred and eighth, 2,890; One hundred and ninth, 2,890; One hundred and tenth, 2,890; One hundred and eleventh, 2,890; One hundred and twelfth, 2,890; One hundred and thirteenth, 2,890; One hundred and fourteenth, 2,890; One hundred and fifteenth, 2,890; One hundred and sixteenth, 2,890; One hundred and seventeenth, 2,890; One hundred and eighteenth, 2,890; One hundred and nineteenth, 2,890; One hundred and twentieth, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-first, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-second, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-third, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-fourth, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-fifth, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-sixth, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-seventh, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-eighth, 2,890; One hundred and twenty-ninth, 2,890; One hundred and thirtieth, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-first, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-second, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-third, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-fourth, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-fifth, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-sixth, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-seventh, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-eighth, 2,890; One hundred and thirty-ninth, 2,890; One hundred and fortieth, 2,890; One hundred and forty-first, 2,890; One hundred and forty-second, 2,890; One hundred and forty-third, 2,890; One hundred and forty-fourth, 2,890; One hundred and forty-fifth, 2,890; One hundred and forty-sixth, 2,890; One hundred and forty-seventh, 2,890; One hundred and forty-eighth, 2,890; One hundred and forty-ninth, 2,890; One hundred and fiftieth, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-first, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-second, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-third, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-fourth, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-fifth, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-sixth, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-seventh, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-eighth, 2,890; One hundred and fifty-ninth, 2,890; One hundred and sixtieth, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-first, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-second, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-third, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-fourth, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-fifth, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-sixth, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-seventh, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-eighth, 2,890; One hundred and sixty-ninth, 2,890; One hundred and seventieth, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-first, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-second, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-third, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-fourth, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-fifth, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-sixth, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-seventh, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-eighth, 2,890; One hundred and seventy-ninth, 2,890; One hundred and eightieth, 2,890; One hundred and eighty-first, 2,890; One hundred and eighty-second, 2,890; One hundred and eighty-third, 2,890; One hundred and eighty-fourth, 2,890; One hundred and eighty-fifth, 2,890; One hundred



















## The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 19, 1876.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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This morning's THE DAILY TIMES consists of TWELVE PAGES. Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

Making no deductions whatever on the score of Democratic fraud and intimidation, and accepting simply the aggregate of the votes as returned by the County Canvassers, the Hayes Electors are found to have a majority in South Carolina. This sustains the position taken by THE TIMES in regard to that State on the morning after election, and shows how deliberately false and misleading have been the dispatches on the subject printed by Democratic newspapers, and how still more misleading have been comments for which these dispatches furnished the text. It is only a week ago since the *World* said "that South Carolina and Florida have given TILDEN's favor was probable from the first." THE TIMES has steadily maintained that the Democrats never seriously believed that they had carried either of these States for TILDEN, and that it was merely the partisan necessity of keeping the result open for the purpose of fraudulent manipulation which induced their organs to set up the late claim that both of these States were "secure" for their candidates. In both States the legitimate majority for the Hayes Electors is very large, though the nominal majority on the face of the returns—false, and fraudulent as many of them are—may be small. Neither State was honestly considered doubtful on the morning after election by the men of both parties who were qualified to judge, and Florida will as surely be found to have cast its vote for HAYES as South Carolina.

This fact is made tolerably plain by our special dispatches of to-day, as also the further fact that the Democrats are exerting their utmost ingenuity to defeat the choice of the people in Florida. Democratic counties, from which the returns ought to have been received some days ago, have not yet been officially heard from, while from counties in the most remote corner of the State, majorities have been confidently claimed by the Democrats long in advance of any possibility of communication with them. The work of "fixing" the returns to show bogus majorities for TILDEN is evidently being pushed forward under orders from headquarters, for, as the *Sun* remarked on the 9th of November, "the election machinery of that State is in the hands of honest men, who are the friends of Gov. TILDEN." Fortunately, these "honest" persons appear to be at their wits' ends, and Northern Democrats who are awaiting the result of their feats of arithmetical sleight of hand, are beginning to lose confidence in the success of the very pretty conspiracy which Mr. TILDEN's emissaries set afoot in Florida as soon as it was discovered that the State would be required to secure the election of the "Reform" candidate.

The action of the Louisiana Returning Board in opening its doors to five of the Northern visitors of either party removes another of the pretenses on which it has been condemned. It was at the instance of the much-abused Gov. KELLOGG that the idea of personal visitation on the part of Northern men was first entertained; and the board has shown the same confidence in the legality and justice of its course which he expressed. Now let the board prevent further loss of time, and an indefinite amount of squabbling, by refusing to argue questions of jurisdiction or practice with every hair-splitter whom the Democrats choose to put forward in their behalf. The board wisely acquiesces in the presence of observers, as a guarantee against imputations which any attempt at absolute secrecy would entail; but it will be very unwise if it tolerate interference with the exercise of its functions, or listen to windy arguments in support of factious objections. Its powers are beyond evil, its duties are plain, and it should suffer no dictation from persons who can be present only by its exercise of courtesy. "An honest count" is the one thing needful.

On the other hand, the board cannot afford to listen to the over-zealous Republicans who urge that it shall swell the vote in the State by restoring the full measure of estimated Republican strength, on the basis of the majorities in 1874, in the five parishes out of which the Democrats have contrived, by fraud and violence, to obtain large votes in their favor. The figures which we published some days ago, showing an immense preponderance of Republican votes in the parishes in which the Republican vote has been all but totally suppressed, have undoubtedly produced a deep impression throughout the North. They present a vivid illustration of the manner and extent of the injustice done to Republican districts in the Southern States, and a conclusive argument in support of the fullest possible

application of its powers by the Returning Board. Care must be taken, however, that in the rectification of a great wrong there shall be no appearance of straining authority for the accomplishment of a party purpose. The facts known respecting these parishes and other parts of the State call for a thorough judicial investigation. If nothing be ascertained to explain away the crimes by which the reputed Democratic majorities were obtained, the board must take the responsibility of rejecting from the count the returns from the defrauded parishes. Beyond this the board ought not to go. And justice requires that with less than this it shall not be satisfied.

Amid the excitement of the Presidential election the people of New-York ought not to lose sight of the somewhat muddled condition of the affairs of the City. The demagogues and speculators who run the Park Department under the orders of JOHN KELLY have got into trouble again by expending their legal appropriation for the year in about ten months. Of course, they are trying to throw the blame for the inevitable consequences of their reckless extravagance on other shoulders than their own, and of course, the public, when they find the menagerie closed and the Park running to waste for want of funds, will be apt to forget that their money has been squandered in furnishing fat places for the friends of Commissioners, and in supplying indirect contributions to the campaign fund of Tammany Hall. We had enough of this kind of management under the old King, but as the people have lately indorsed the legitimate successors of TWEED, it is to be presumed that they like it.

Unless public sentiment asserts itself in some rather emphatic way, it is tolerably clear that we shall have rather more of King government, by and by, than we can very well afford. It was only the other day that the *Tribune*, in pursuit of its mission as a "moral organ," nominated JOHN KELLY as the next Controller, and the same proposal seriously repeated in other quarters has not excited any perceptible indignation or disgust. Evidently by way of testing how far public forbearance will go, some equally unsuitable names have been mentioned for the same position, and in the present apathetic mood of the taxpayers of New-York, the time seems quite propitious for placing the City Treasury in the hands of another CONNOLLY. The simple souls who imagine that eminent and respectable banking firms would refuse to negotiate the City securities under such circumstances should remember that New-York is generally supposed, in the financial world, to be able to stand a good deal of plundering. Somebody must have made a very good thing out of the King loan of fifteen millions of six per cent. gold bonds sold at 104½, but credited to the City merely at par. It is only under the rule of rogues that fat pickings like that are to be had, and banking and politics have not always been found to be an unprofitable combination.

## THE RESULT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The estimates on which THE TIMES claimed South Carolina for HAYES have been vindicated by the gross results of the official canvass. These establish the success of the Republican Electoral ticket, without any deductions or qualifications on account of alleged Democratic frauds. They are arrived at, therefore, under the disadvantages incident to the intervention of the Supreme Court of the State, which appears to have exceeded its powers, and to have played, as far as it dared to play, into the hands of HAMPTON and his party. With anything like an effective canvass by the Returning Board, the majority for the Republican national ticket would have averaged thousands instead of the hundreds by which the State is preserved from TILDEN. As the counting of the vote for Governor is reserved for the Legislature, the composition of which may possibly depend somewhat upon the further action of the Supreme Court, that point still remains in doubt. Meanwhile, we know that the State is assured to HAYES and WHEELER. To this extent it ceases to be a disputed State.

The Democrats propose to go through the formality of protesting against the ascertained result on the ground, as one dispatch explains, "of irregularities, errors, and omissions between managers, returns, and statements of County Canvassers." Anything more absurd cannot be imagined. What the Democrats now say ought to have been done is precisely what they were most anxious should not be done, and what they asked the Supreme Court to prevent. Having insisted that the duties of the board are strictly clerical, and having obtained from the court an order requiring the board to count the votes merely, without inquiring into circumstances behind the returns, they render themselves ridiculous by now complaining that no scrutiny was made. Their present proceeding needs no other answer than that which their previous proceedings supply. As far as the merits of the case are concerned, our own view is unchanged. Under the Constitution the functions of the board in relation to returns—excepting those setting forth the vote for the Governor—are clearly judicial. It was, and still is, entitled to examine all matters pertaining to the returns—their accuracy, their validity, their freedom from fraud; and justice to national as well as local interests required the exercise of all its powers. Only that can be determined the accuracy of charges that have been preferred by both parties, and their relative integrity in the contest. Obviously, however, the duty must be performed exhaustively or not at all. If, as the Democrats pretend, there are "irregularities, errors, and omissions" which operate against them, and which they desire to have investigated, the country will not forget that there are crimes and frauds innumerable charged against the Democrats, which the Republicans would gladly see probed to the bottom. The choice now lies between the acceptance of the gross count already made, which determines the success of HAYES in the State, and a revised count, preceded by a complete examination of all that enters into the legality and correctness of the returns from every county in the State.

By what right the Supreme Court of the

State has asserted control over the action of the Returning Board we are unable to conceive. The Constitution which creates the court also creates the board; each in its own sphere is supreme. Had the board undertaken to decide as between the two candidates for the Governorship, it would have assumed a function specifically assigned by the Constitution to the Legislature. With this exception, the authority of the board is ample for the effective discharge of the duties intrusted to it. It alone is empowered to determine what votes shall be counted, and what votes are, from any cause, vitiated, and therefore inadmissible; and in our opinion it would have been morally, and in the end legally, justified, had it disregarded Judge MOSES' mandate, and performed its task according to the best judgment of its members. The fact that, in spite of the restriction improperly imposed, its count gives to the Republican national ticket a majority, serves to show how the figures would have stood had the returns been subjected to a thorough scrutiny.

## A DISPUTED PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The public is familiar in every section of the country with that peculiarly American form of political vexation—a disputed election. Hardly a representative body meets in any of the States but that the seat of some one of its members is contested on one ground or another. Sometimes the contest is based on error in counting the vote, at others on fraud; sometimes on the slightest technicality, as the misspelling of a candidate's name or the mistaken designation of the district in which he is voted for, at others on a deliberate attempt by illegal means to overcome the actual will of the majority. No one at all familiar with American politics can have failed to perceive that this is one of their most unpleasant, and in some respects one of their most unpromising, features. It is, therefore, with no small apprehension that the more thoughtful portion of the public face the possibility of a dispute over the result of the Presidential election.

It is unfortunate that the machinery provided by the Constitution for the choice of a President is of so cumbersome and complex a character, and was, moreover, intended for a use so different from that which has been made of it, that the occasion for a dispute may arise very easily, while the means for readily and conclusively deciding it are not supplied. When people of each of the States vote for Electors with certain prescribed qualifications; when any dispute as to these Electors must be settled in each State in accordance with the laws of that State, which may or may not be in harmony with the practice in other States; when the ballots of the Electors are sent to Washington to the President of the Senate—an officer who may, in the absence of a Vice President, be changed at any moment by the Senate; finally, when the ballots are to be opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress, without distinct provision as to how or by whom they are to be counted and the result declared, it is easy to see that there is only too much room for partisan dispute. That we have escaped it heretofore must be set down to good fortune rather than to anything else.

But, since there are obvious defects in the Constitutional machinery, it is all the more the duty of all good citizens to treat its operation with the utmost forbearance, the utmost desire to avoid any needless friction. It is, in our judgment, of no slight consequence whether Mr. HAYES or Mr. TILDEN is President for the next four years; but it is of much greater importance that neither one should take his seat with any serious difference of opinion in the country as to his fair title to it. Any course, by either party, having for its object the possession of the Presidency by arbitrary and strained action, would be a serious blow to the peace and prosperity of our institutions. Nothing would tend more to confirm in other countries the impression that republics are not safe and practical forms of government, and that they are exposed to unusual dangers of confusion and anarchy, than a Presidential election made the occasion of forced and arbitrary pretensions. We have already pointed out a number of plans of action suggested in the Democratic journals, which show that the counsels of that party are far from being free from a dangerous degree of rashness in this direction. Their propositions regarding the counting of the votes in February next are particularly open to this charge. That process is but vaguely defined by the Constitution. It was doubtless generally supposed by the framers of the Constitution that the electoral vote of each State would be clearly and conclusively arranged for by the laws of such State. The matter was regarded as one purely for the State to control. In the early history of the Government the great variety which prevailed in the mode of choosing Electors showed how little Congress was supposed to be likely to have to do with the question. At the beginning of the present century Electors were in some instances chosen by popular vote on the general ticket, in others by districts, in others by a joint vote in the Legislature, and in still others by a concurrent vote. The authors of the Constitution, supposing that they were simply providing for an independent board to filter, not to interpret alone, the popular will, cared very little for the mode of their appointment, and either one that came into use would have answered the purpose very fairly. The present aspect of the question is, however, entirely different. Though Congress was not intended to interfere in the election, it has certain opportunities for influencing it, and on these the Democrats are trying to persuade themselves that they can seize.

The Constitution provides, for instance, that the certificates of the Electors shall be opened in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives. But, say the Democrats, what if the House of Representatives is not present? And the inference is that the certificates could not be opened, and the election could not be made. That the election could not go on in strict conformity to the Constitution is true, but it would be interfered with by a most violent, usurping, and revolutionary proceeding. Any party that should descend to such means

to interrupt the operation of the Government would be guilty of gross infidelity to the spirit of the Constitution, and would do a great deal to strip the Government, to which it aspired, of value and authority. Still more desperate and dangerous would be the assumption by the House of the right to elect a President—a right which can only accrue to it under certain well-defined conditions. When such wild suggestions are freely indulged in, they strengthen the obligation which every good citizen is under to discountenance in every way the exhibition of partisan feeling in so grave an emergency. We are confident that this obligation will be recognized by the body of the people, and that the force of public opinion will restrain the excesses in which the more reckless party leaders might be tempted to indulge.

## FIGHTING SHADOWS.

The number of Democratic editors who are going to war is very large. Each one of them is willing to be a Major General in order that he may save what he calls "this imperiled Republic." Perhaps we ought to except the editor of the *World*, who would be content with the English mission, where he can dine well and be out of harm's way. But the rank and file of the fraternity breathe out threatenings and slaughter. They are ready to lead an army to any place where there seems to be a demand for that much-feared organization—though we have seen no mention made of a campaign on the Yellowstone. Most of the belligerents fancy a march upon Washington, where it is thought, canvas-back ducks are now in season, and hotel accommodations are much cheaper than they were when the Democratic House was organized last Winter. Precisely what they are to do when they reach Washington, or any other point of attack, is not apparent. It is not to be expected that the leaders of the campaign will prematurely divulge their military plans. Perhaps they have none. But we are persuaded that the sanguinary conflict which is alleged to be impending has more reference to the *afroscad* ducks, (*canards*, the French call them,) than anything else.

Nevertheless, we submit that the spectacle of a buccle editor sitting down to write a leading article, with his hands bathed in gore, is not a pleasant one to contemplate. Here is the able editor of the *Albany Argus*, for example, who remarks, in the fiercest kind of double-leaded brevity, that "bayonets will again gleam in Washington," just as though bayonets had not gleamed in Washington, and elsewhere, any time these twenty years past. Why, bayonets gleamed in Brooklyn last Fall, and the show was thought to be very fine. Nobody was scared, not even when Gov. TILDEN flew over his horse's head and embraced the ground in the most convulsive manner. Even Gov. TILDEN was not scared, for attentive friends picked him up, wiped him carefully, and set him on his horse again, just as though nothing had happened. Yet the *Albany editor* shrieks wildly of swords, bayonets, guns, and drums, and other things, in a manner that is quite dreadful to nervous people. Then there is Mr. OTTENDORFER, who discounts the war and the probable list of casualties, and drops a Teutonic tear over "the grave of the Republic." Mr. OTTENDORFER is sure that the funeral is ordered, and that the corpse is bespoken. He will be there with his celebrated bandana handkerchief, prepared to indulge in the most lugubrious variety of mourning. Even the *Argus* editor, after cocking his hat over his left eye and strutting about with a clip on his shoulder, drops into the gloomy-tragic style, and refers with sob to "the muffled peace of the grave of the Republic." One can imagine this grim editor rounding off his sentence with a consciousness that it was truly blood-curdling, and then going out to cheer his spirit with a glass of the malt liquor for which Albany is so justly famed.

Nor are our genial Western Democratic friends willing that all the saltpeetre should be burned in New-York. Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON, who sees his fat office of Sergeant at Arms of the House fading away in the distance, was early in the field with a general order which was an humble and distant imitation of the fiery bulletins of the gifted WATKINSON. "Not elect TILDEN," yelled this Congressional dispenser of clerkships and sinecures. "This is anarchy. It is revolution." It is not likely that Mr. JOHN G. THOMPSON will give up his place and consent to a renewal of Republican rule without a frantic protest. To him the supreme peril is a majority in the House of Representatives; a Republican victory is anarchy. "Ay, more!" he shouts. "It is revolution," which means that he and his will be revolved out of office. A Terre Haute editor, catching the spirit of the Ohio Democratic Chairman, strikes an attitude and demands, "Are we cowards and slaves?" "Are we slaves; we working men?" whines *Old Eccles* in the play, when he is left to mind the baby. The Terre Haute belligerent is plainly of the opinion that "we" are neither cowards nor slaves, and that unless TILDEN is counted in, he will plunge into gore and sacrifice all of his wife's relations upon the altar of the imperiled Republic.

The sanguinary shrieks have reached Baltimore. The *Gazette*, after rapidly unrolling a panorama of "bristling bayonets," "dogs of war," and "filthy military despotism," terrified at the picture itself has created, cries out, "In God's name, let this unmanly strife be averted!" Certainly! let the order be issued at once. Let the blood-thirsty warriors who are now engaged in declaring war (in the newspapers) be informed that the country has pronounced for peace. It seems the proper thing to do. The unmanly strife shall be averted, and the Albany editor shall sheath his bayonet, or do instead whatever is proper to be done, when going out is the order of the day. The editor of the *Express*, to be sure, has constituted himself into a Returning Board, and has duly declared TILDEN elected. He has mysteriously hinted at terrible things to be performed if other people should prefer to wait for official figures. And the *Herald* has broken out with an eruption all over its editorial page of "What does the *Express* mean?" The conundrum is one calculated to harrow the feelings. It has not been answered. But the *Express* likes a joke almost as well as it does a sale of ten extra copies of its admirable tenth edition. Our neighbor does

not mean real fighting; and when this cruel war of words is over, he will shoulder his quill and show how fields were won.

## DIVIDING THE PROFITS.

In THE TIMES of Nov. 5, reference was made to the high prices charged for beef in this City, and it was suggested that the purchasing public would do well to start a co-operative society, and to save something of the butchers' profits for themselves. It is perfectly well known that co-operation has been a failure in this country. There is only one distributive co-operative store in this City, and that is owned exclusively by rich people. Now, such a society, if rightly constituted, ought to be a success in this City, and it may be worth while to point out the correct method of forming and conducting a co-operative market.

There are two systems of distributive co-operation, the London plan and the Yorkshire plan. In the first, on which the Sixth avenue store is founded, neither interest nor profits are paid. In the Yorkshire system interest is paid on the capital, and the profits are divided among the purchasers. The London stores seek only to sell cheaply without regard to the market prices. The Yorkshire co-operator is wiser, for he conforms to the state of the market and pays both dividends and interest.

Suppose it is desired to open a market on the Yorkshire plan in New-York. The first step will be to call a meeting of all persons, householders and others, who are interested in cheap beef. Having assembled as many people as possible, propose to them to unite in forming a joint stock limited liability company for the purpose of buying and selling beef. Put the shares at not more than \$5 each, and limit the number of shares to be taken by one person to fifty. If enough persons can be found to take up the required capital, let them organize and choose a President, Secretary, Treasurer, two Auditors, and a small Board of Directors from among themselves. In this election give each member, man or woman, one vote, and one vote only, with regard to the shares they may hold. Having organized on this basis, let the Directors issue the shares and make the first call on the capital, which ought not to exceed \$1 on a share. Then let the Directors, with this money, buy out some well-established market and place in it, under a sufficient salary, a good business manager. Having secured the right man give him sufficient money to open the store and start the business.

In the meantime let the Directors prepare a large number of tin tokens, stamped with the name of the society and various sums of money—twenty-fives, fifties, ones, one dollar, &c. Then open the market to the general public, members and any others that choose to come. Compel every purchaser to pay cash down, and when he pays give him a tin token representing the amount of his purchase. Let the prices of the goods be exactly the same as elsewhere, and give the same alike to members and non-members. At the end of the first three months, the directors should make out a full report of the business for that time, with a balance-sheet showing every detail of the business, wages paid, money spent for goods, rent, taxes, lights, carriage, &c., and the cash receipts. This report and balance-sheet should then be read before a public meeting of all the stockholders, together with the report of the society's auditors. If the business has been properly managed and the members have patronized their store, there should be a surplus over expenses. This profit should then be ordered by the stockholders to be divided as follows: First, pay interest on the paid-up shares for the quarter; second, two or three per cent. of the remainder to a contingent fund; third, a bonus on the members' purchases; fourthly, a bonus on non-members' purchases. That is, divide the surplus, after paying interest and contingent fund, among all the purchasers. Let each member bring in his tin tokens, and give him five, eight, or ten cents on every dollar they represent, as the profits will allow. If the shareholder has paid up his shares in full, give the interest and bonus in cash. If not, credit his shares with the amount, or enough to pay the shares, and let him have the balance in cash. If the non-member presents his tins, pay him his bonus in cash.

At this meeting one of the Directors will retire from office, and the members may elect him or choose another, as they see fit. The shareholders will also, at this meeting, vote to give the Directors such pay as they think proper. To estimate what this remuneration should be, the stockholders should have a full statement from the officers of their attendance at the Directors' meetings, and in voting on this matter a lump-sum should be allowed and divided among them all according to their attendance at these meetings. At the end of the next quarter let the Directors make another report; let the auditors examine the books, and then let the whole business be laid before all the stockholders. If the society prospers, divide the surplus, after paying interest, working expenses, wages, and contingent fund, among the purchasers, giving the members at least seventy per cent., and the rest to the non-members.

This plan is extremely simple, but its advantages are very many. First, the shares are low, are transferable, and may be bought up by the society, if the member wishes to withdraw. Second, the shares earn interest and the purchaser gets as much of the profits as the trade he brings will entitle him to. Third, the business is simple and easily managed, and it is on a cash basis. Fourth, the shareholders rule the society, and the Directors are their servants and subject to such pay as the stockholders think they deserve. Lastly, the general public, having a limited share in the profit, will bring trade to the market and help the society to pay good dividends. In such a society there can be no buying-up of control because the shares have no votes. The Directors cannot steal or waste much of the society's property because the statements and stockholders' meetings follow each other quickly. Their term of office and pay is at the will of the stockholders, and they must attend to their duties or forfeit both pay and place. The general public finding that the tin tokens paid over the counter at every sale have a money value, will be anxious to trade there, and when they see that the members' tokens *even* have more money, they

will be eager to join, that they may earn the larger dividend. The shares of such a society, if it is well managed, need not be paid up in cash, as the interest and dividends credited to them would in a few months raise them to their full value, and then they would be soon classed as good paying stock. Such a society would not in any way interfere with the present trade, while, if reasonably well managed, it might tend to indirectly cheapen beef and mutton for a very large number of families.

## THE SENTENCE OF STROUSBERG.

The cable announced a day or two ago that Dr. STROUSBERG's sentence was perpetual banishment from Russia, and considering the troubles he has got into by going there, together with the fact that he is not a native of the country, we may presume that the sentence is not one which will particularly distress him. Dr. STROUSBERG, who was born at Neidenburg, Prussia, is now only fifty-three, and there are not many men who have put more life into as many years. Losing his father when a boy, he joined some uncles, who had settled in London as commission agents, and soon after became a member. His family were Israelites, of the church of England. He did all in his power to improve his education, and at an early age became associated with some newspapers in London. When twenty-five, he came out to the United States and gave German lessons. It might have been supposed that this country was not at that period the place for such a man as it was to become later. So STROUSBERG having realized some money by selling at a heavy profit a cargo of damaged goods, resolved to return to London. There he invested his money in a newspaper, and then went to Berlin as agent for an insurance company. Up to this time he had given no sign of the magnitude of his future operations, but in 1861, having become acquainted with some English capitalists, he resolved to become a railroad contractor, and within six years was at work on a dozen lines. His operations now began to assume colossal proportions. He had large factories in various places, and employed at one time over a hundred thousand men. He bought a whole county in Poland, where, perhaps, countries go pretty cheap, and an estate for which he paid \$4,000,000, in Bohemia. He had a great mansion in London, and his house in the aristocratic Wilhelmstrasse at Berlin, was the wonder of the Prussian capital. His charities fully kept pace with his other expenditures.

The glories of this marvelous man culminated some six years ago, when a grand fête was given in his Berlin home to celebrate his silver wedding. Just as the *crème de la crème* of London once thronged Hudson's saloons at Albert Gate—now the French Embassy, while STROUSBERG's mansion in Berlin has been secured for the English—so all the celebrities of Berlin flocked to the millionaire of the day with their congratulations. But presently came the war of 1870, and found him up to his ears in costly enterprises. The price of money rose, and he had to pay rates for it which ate up all his profits. It is now said that if he could only have completed his Bohemian iron works—the greatest on the Continent—he might have pulled through, heavily weighted as he was, and it was with this end in view that he persisted in carrying on, and thus gave dire offense to many of his creditors. There appears now to have set in a considerable sympathy for this very gifted man, whose crime in Russia seems to have been one of which no cognizance would have been taken in another country—the borrowing from a Moscow joint stock bank on inadequate security, whereas the Directors, who have endeavored to make him their scapegoat, were really the persons to blame.

With more moderation, Dr. STROUSBERG might have been a second BRASSEY. And here is where the latter showed himself so remarkable. "I never," said a friend, "saw BRASSEY thoroughly wretched except on one occasion, when Mrs. BRASSEY had set her heart on a house near Lady PALMERSTON's, in Piccadilly." So hateful to him was anything approaching to display or ostentation. Yet at this time BRASSEY, paying a rent of \$4,000 a year, was worth \$25,000,000, and could have bought up the street. It may be hoped that Dr. STROUSBERG may ultimately secure a solid and comfortable independence after his very sharp experience. His wife is said to have signed away to the creditors almost all that had been secured to her, and sold her magnificent jewels for their benefit.

## THE CITY DEBT.

We hear a great deal, of late, concerning the "wants" of this City. We want, it is said, more parks; we should tunnel the Hudson; we should span the East River and the Harlem River with bridges like those across the Seine and the Thames, at Paris and London; we should surround the island with wharves, and docks, and piers; we should continue the fine system of boulevards which we owe to the Ring, &c. If "somebody" will kindly undertake these slight improvements, he shall have fifty, yes, a hundred, millions if he wishes. The people demand a new policy and they will have it, if new men are necessary to carry it out. The "people" in this connection means the 8,655 City employees, who receive during the present year \$10,281,966 in salaries, for the doubtful services they render to the citizens of this much-governed town. These office-holders, not satisfied with salaries amounting in the aggregate to nearly one-third of the total taxes collected in this City, throw about millions of the people's money in a free-handed sort of manner, which will hardly meet the approbation of those for whom they attempt to speak. The only man really fitted to carry out these magnificent schemes, in the spirit in which they are conceived, WILLIAM MARCY TWEED, is, just at this moment—otherwise engaged. But the people demand a policy of retrenchment, economy, and reform; they demand the repeal of all laws authorizing any new works in the City of New-York to be paid for by the issue of bonds, and an increase of the funded debt; they demand the abolition of sinecures and the reduction of the number of City employees. On Jan. 1, 1869, the City debt was \$36,293,929 50. On the 30th of June, 1876, it was, as represented in stocks

and bonds, \$161,165,299 58. Deduct sinking fund, \$29,138,938 18, balance, \$132,026,361 40.

It is now over four years since the Grand Boulevard was substantially completed and yet scarcely a dozen buildings have been put up on this metro politan drive. In point of fact, at this region is not, and will not for the next ten years, be required to furnish additional facilities for residence or for business in that part of the City. This appears from the fact that over thirty-five miles of streets and avenues above Fifty-ninth street and to the west of Central Park, which for the most part have been completely finished and ready for use since 1872, remain comparatively unoccupied. Probably less than one hundred buildings are scattered here and there through this magnificent region. The growth of the City is practically on the east side, following the line of the horse railroads, up Second, Third, Fourth, and Madison avenues. Nearly twenty-eight millions of dollars were added to the City debt chiefly during the years 1872, 1873, 1874, for parks and avenues in this north-western part of the City, and yet we are told that more parks are wanted. We have at present a fair acreage in parks, to wit,

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| The Battery.....             | 11  |
| The City Hall Park.....      | 11  |
| Washington square, over..... | 1   |
| Union place, over.....       | 1   |
| Stuyvesant square, over..... | 1   |
| Madison square, over.....    | 1   |
| Manhattan square.....        | 1   |
| Mont Morris.....             | 1   |
| Central Park.....            | 732 |
| Tompkins square, over.....   | 10  |
| Gramercy park, over.....     | 1   |
| Total.....                   | 821 |

It is probable that these, with the new one recently opened on the east side, near the river at Eighty-sixth street, will for some time to come amply meet all our "wants" in this direction. There were likewise two other squares—Hamilton, of fifteen acres, and Observatory place, of twenty-five acres—which if we are not mistaken, were relegated to private use, as being unnecessary in view of their close proximity to Central Park. The people of this City are in no mood at present, to burden themselves with fifty or a hundred millions of additional debt, to be squandered on boulevards, bridges, parks, tunnels, and what not. They are in no mood to impoverish themselves still further for the purpose of enriching some eight or nine thousand office-holders, their followers and retainers, who are sucking the very life-blood out of this community. TWEED's system of public improvements is faithfully carried on by his successors. The new Court-house, which under TWEED's régime served as an excuse to draw nearly fourteen millions of dollars from the City Treasury, is about to cost us \$450,000 more—a four-story white marble wing covering a superficial area of fifty by seventy-eight feet, is now under way. How much would it cost Mr. Astor to erect two four-story marble stores each 25x75 feet! Certainly not more than \$40,000 apiece. This steady increase of the City debt will, if not stopped, drift us into bankruptcy, and that before many years. Till the people of this City rally to the cry of "no further increase of the City debt," it is worse than useless to attempt to remedy the existing and constantly growing abuses. The present system is glaringly wrong. The amount of taxes imposed by the Board of Supervisors has increased from \$28,228,490 57 in 1873, to \$36,367,744 75 in 1875, an increase of \$7,784,024 in two years. This enormous taxation represents a yearly tribute on the labor, commerce, and capital of New-York which paralyzes every branch of trade and arrests the growth of the City. The people have the remedy in their own hands. What will they apply it?

## ARMY AND NAVY ORDEES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Master H. W. Schaefer is ordered to the Ranger, at the Navy yard at League Island, Penn. Ensign Winslow Aldredge is ordered to duty to the Coast Survey. Lieut. H. G. O. Colby is detached from special duty connected with the Centennial Exhibition at the 20th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

By direction of the President, Capt. Thomas Ward, First Artillery, is relieved of duty at a Union College, Connecticut, N. Y., and ordered to his battery. By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are made: Major Nathaniel Michler will proceed to and be stationed at Toledo, Ohio, and relieve Col. C. B. Blunt of the charge of the works at Fort Monroe, Va. Capt. Samuel C. Smith, Major of the 1st Cavalry, will proceed to and be stationed at Fort Verde, Arizona, and relieve Capt. James W. Cuyler of his duties at Fort Verde. Capt. William H. Haver is relieved from duty with the battalion of Engineers, and will upon the completion of his present duties under Capt. W. C. Twining, proceed to Key West, Fla., and relieve Major J. A. Smith of his duties in connection with the Engineers Department, and report by letter to the Secretary of War. Capt. John E. Gregory, of the 1st Cavalry, will proceed to and be stationed at Fort Verde, Arizona, and relieve Capt. James W. Cuyler of his duties at Fort Verde. Capt. Twining, will report for duty on the 20th inst. as the commanding General of the Department of Texas.

## MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 17.—Three companies of troops passed through this city to-day, en route to New-York and Washington. One company is from Fort Riley and the other two from Fort Leavenworth.

## THE NORTH SEA CANAL.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF ITS PROGRESS—AN AMERICAN SCHOONER ON THE FIRST TO PASS THROUGH.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following from the United States Consul at Amsterdam, dated Nov. 1, has been received by the Secretary of State: "To-day the great canal from the North Sea to the North Sea (Volens) is being formally opened to navigation in the presence of the King and all the high dignitaries of the kingdom. The Dutch bark, Vier Gerbroeders, and the American three-masted schooner Edith, of Centerville, Mass., Captain Edmund Fuller, (owned by E. H. Plimley and others) sailing to-day, will be the first merchant vessel which traverse this new high-road to the North Sea. I must add that, notwithstanding, this formal opening on the 1st of November, (compulsory under the Canal Company's charter) ships of very high draft will be able to make use of the new canal for some time to come. Its channel is not yet of sufficient depth (in many places) to admit vessels of large draft, nor are the harbor improvements at Amsterdam sufficiently advanced to receive all shipping. For an indefinite period heavily laden vessels will be compelled to enter and break cargo at Nieuwediep as heretofore."

## THE ALBANY ASSEMBLYMEN.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—The Board of County Assessors have decided that Curran, Democrat, should be placed on the ticket for the Assembly from the Fourth District. The Democratic nomination stands all four Democrats.



















**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**  
Proprietor.....**Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK**

WEDNESDAY EVENING. The play will be produced, for the first time in America, Messrs. Figg and Roberts' wonderful domestic drama, in five acts, entitled—

MISS MULOTON.

The play will be produced with new and elegant scenery from the brush of Mr. R. Marston, with new music by Mr. Tinsington, with new furniture and appointments, and the following cast:

—Mistress Muloton (in Parisian costume)..... Mr. James O'NEILL  
—Mrs. Muloton (London physician)..... Mr. J. J. McNEIL  
(His first appearance this season.)  
—John (the first born of De la Tour's family)..... Mr. Geo. FARRINGTON  
—Mary (the second daughter of De la Tour)..... Miss M. J. McNEIL  
—Mrs. Wapping (a poor pious)..... Mr. C. M. COLLINS  
—John Muloton..... Miss Clara MORRIS  
—The Duke of De la Tour (the first of the French aristocracy)..... Mr. J. J. McNEIL  
—The Duke of De la Tour (wife of De la Tour)..... Miss Sara JEWELL  
—Miss Clara Osborne, (sister to the Duke)..... Miss Clara MORRIS

de de Latour (and third appearance here.)  
 (Her first appearance here.)  
 The Doctor's Secretary, Miss Louisa Harrison  
 (Miss de Latour's maid,) Miss Helen Vincent  
 (The Doctor's two pet patients, children, to  
 appear SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 8-9. Matinee per-  
 formance of MISS MULTOES.  
 ADVERTISING BOARD.—Further notice will  
 be repeated, by general consent, this company's man-  
 aged performance of the

---

Box-office open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.**

BROADWAY AND 36TH ST.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

ONLY AQUARIUM OF THE CONTINENT.

A BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION OF  
 THE OCEAN'S WONDER.

THE MIGHTY DEEP UNVEILED.  
GREAT JAPANESE CURIOSITY.  
"KIUGYO" OR TRIPLE-TAILED FISH.  
AMERICAN ANGLER.  
THE RARE SPOTTED COWLING.  
SUSPULA ( ) SHEEP-HEAD ! ALGATOONE !  
UNICORN FISH AND THOUSANDS OF  
NEW CURIOSITIES.  
AN INSTITUTION OF ELEGANCE,  
REFINEMENT, AND PERFECTION.  
FLASHING CASCADES, BEAUTIFUL ROCKERY,  
TROPICAL PLANTS, CLASSIC STATUARY.  
BRIGHTLY ILLUMINATED.

DIRECTED BY HARVEY B. DODWORTH.  
 ALL WALLACK'S, BOUICAUTAU.  
 LESTER WALLACK, Proprietor and Manager.  
 Mr. Wallack is gratified to announce the engagement  
 of the brilliant comedian, CHARLES FRUIT, who has  
 been his present season with the comedy FORTITUDE  
 as a brilliant performer to his appearance as -  
 In his celebrated Irish drama, the  
 SHAUGHRAUN.  
 The engagement of  
 Mr. BOUCAUTAU  
 being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy  
 PRESIDENT FRUIT, will be discontinued for the time  
 SHAUGHRAUN, will be resumed after his engagement.  
 with a new drama, entitled ALL FOR BEER, will be  
 EVERY NIGHT AT 8.  
 EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30,  
 will be performed  
 the SHAUGHRAUN,

Box office opens from 8 to 4; Places may be secured in advance.

**SSISOFF. STERNWAY HALL.**  
MRS. ANNETTE BENFAT, Opera 53.  
TUESDAY, NOV. 21, at 2 P. M.  
GRAND EXTR. MATINEE.  
The doors will open at 11.15.  
Admission, ONE DOLLAR. Secured seats, \$1.50.

**MRS. BENFAT** will play  
BERTHOUD'S BEAUFORT, Opera 53.  
LIPS' RENAISSANCE, No. 8.  
CHOPIN'S Nocturne, and *Les Femmes de Val de*, etc.

**MRS. ALFRED VIVIER** will play  
LUXEMBURG'S Fantasia, Caprice and Walse

**Polonaise.**  
**MILIE LEESE'S First Appearance, on which case**  
**on which she will sing**  
**THEYKABEEN'S "Abi mon fi" and Balled, by Clag-**  
**Wednesday Evening, Fifth Concert.**  
**Mrs. LOUISE OF EREN'S First Appearance.**  
**Admission, ONE DOLLAR. Secured Seats, \$1.50.**  
**will be secured at Schubert's music store, 28 Union**  
**square, Steinway's, and 111 and 116 Broadway.**

**EAGLE THEATRE,**  
**BROADWAY AND 38D ST.**  
**JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor and Manager.**  
**Continued success of the burlesque on**  
**"HARDENAPALUS."**  
**"SARDANAPALUS."**  
**NEW STARS AND OLD FAVORITES.**  
**First appearance of the following stars:**  
**Mr. GEORGE S. KNIGHT,**  
**The favorite Dutch comedian,**  
**HARRY KENNEDY,**

The great ventriloquist and mimic,  
MR. KARL LIND.  
The Stockholm Wonder  
at ROONEY, JOHN WILD, HARRY RICHMOND,  
JAMES BRADLEY, J. B. SHERIDAN, GEORGE E.  
CONTESSA, PAUL REBE, EDWARD G. MCGEE,  
LEZIE KEL-YE, JERRY HUGHES, MARION FINE,  
GARY GORTENFLO, ANNIE JOHNSON, SADIE MAR-  
SHALL, FRANK C. COOPER, and the full bill of  
songs, sketches, acts, etc., &c.

EVERYTHING NEW THIS WEEK

NEW STAGE. OLD PATENTORS.  
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

COUTH'S TREMABLE. LAST NIGHTS.  
BRETT & PALMER. ———— scenes and Manager.  
PETERSEN. ———— LAST NIGHT.  
LAST OF THE TRUMPETS. production.  
LORD BROOK'S exquisite romantic play,  
KARL LIND.  
MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFICENT  
scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, bac-  
ground music.  
THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING

**BUT**      **MIR. F. C. RANGS AND**  
             **HIS WIFE,**

**ONE.**    **THE NEW GRAND BALLET.**  
             Introducing the renowned BASTULLI  
             opera dancers, the cast of 25,  
             Opera, Paris, and La Scala, Milan. Sig.  
             MASCIANO, principal dancer of La Scala,  
             and his wife, also.

**MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 1.30.**  
             \*Dec. 4, LAWRENCE BAGRETT as "King Lear."  
             E. L. DAVENPORT as UGAR.

**GRAND SACRED CONCERT**

Under the direction of Mr. L. DAUCHART at St. Anne's Church, West 12th st., between Third and Fourth, on SUNDAY, Nov. 19, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M., the concert of the

**TURBULENT CONVENT, EAST MORELSANIA.**

**PROGRAMME—PART I**—Selections from Donizetti's BALLO IN MASCHERA; and Verdi's LA TRUCCATA.

**PART II**—Missa, written for the funeral at

and now song for the first time in America. AN  
LUND, and a GRAND CHORTS by DUBOIS.  
"HART II," the 129th Psalm. "DE PROFUNDIS"  
and "GOD COME TO OUR HELP" first time.  
H. H. CORRAI, Miss O. GOMIEN,  
I. W. ERHARD, Mr. A. BLM, and a large choir.  
K. RIPSAL, Organist. Reserved seats, \$1.  
50 cents.  
CEUM THEATRE. 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.  
EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.  
MONDAY, Nov. 20, and every night this week.  
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.  
LADY OF THE LIONS.  
EDWIN BOOTH as CLAUDE MRLINOTTE.  
The public will please take notice. Tickets  
for the above-named performance. Seats can  
be secured at the box-office, No. 111 Broadway, and Mar-  
tine's music store, at the advance this week.  
POOLS REVENGE, KING LEAR,  
RICHARD II in preparation.  
LADY OF THE LIONS.  
LADY OF THE LIONS. 8TH AV. & 23D ST.

THIS GIGANTIC ENTERTAINMENT  
FROM CALIFORNIA  
AND HIS WORLD-FAMED BAND,  
Assisted by  
EXCELLENT VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL SOLOISTS,  
In a  
GRAND CONCERT.  
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents.  
Doors open at 7; Commence at 8.

**CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,**  
23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**Charles Roberts, Jr.**  
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock.  
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**  
THE MINSTREL PALACE  
BROADWAY, NEW YORK.  
AND THIRTY BRILLIANT ARTISTS.  
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SPECIALTY. The new and the best. The best of the best.

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5 East 14th st. 2d door east of 5th av. Ladies  
gentlemen may join a SELECT Dramatic Association  
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piano-fortes for sale at very moderate prices on  
ever of 25 and 30 and 40 years old.  
few pianos that have been used a little very low.

**SACRIFICE, PIANOS AND ORGANS. TO**  
rent from \$5 per month, and sold on installments;  
or bought piano, a specialty: several second-hand  
pianos, great bargains. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 28 Black-  
st., near B. w. v.

**HICKERING, STEINWAY, WEBER, AND**

**ADAME SCHUBERT TEACHERS MUSIC AND**  
 singing after the Italian, French, and German  
 methods, to daughters of best families only. Address  
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**BRIGHT PIANOS** for sale or rent at OUVRIER  
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## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

## EFFECTS OF A MATCH MONOPOLY.

THE ELECTION IN PARIS—HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED BY AMERICANS—THE TAX ON MATCHES—SWINDLING IN COMMON LUGGERS—SUSPENSION OF A GREAT MONOPOLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1876.

At the hour I write the greatest excitement prevails among the Americans in Paris, and a large number of them are scattering about in the Rue Scribe, waiting impatiently for the telegraph to bring us fuller returns of the Presidential election. Very little betting was done, and the chances of the two candidates were considered so evenly balanced that to odds were given. Our first dispatches were favorable to Hayes, but at 10 o'clock this evening another dispatch came to announce the triumph of Tilden, and Democratic champagne flowed freely about the hotels. It was evident, however, that the Democrats had taken the prize for realities, disseminating their largely for at that hour we could have had no news later than 1 o'clock New-York. At 11 o'clock here the rumor prevailed that two private dispatches had been received—one by Mr. Washburne, declaring that Tilden had carried New-York and Connecticut, and hence his election could be counted upon with certainty. More Democratic champagne was dealt out, and Mr. Tilden's friends grew joyous. McLean's dispatches were closely scanned, but they were evidently cautious, the most of them declaring that no official returns had been received at a certain hour. At this hour the matter remains still doubtful, and the crowd of Americans in the Rue Scribe has been greatly augmented. All the dispatches received thus far represent things as favorable to Mr. Tilden, and hence the Democrats are in very good humor. But what the next few hours will bring no one can guess.

Nous verrons cela!

We have here one of the most singular financial scandals that has been seen in the present century. It shows what the country has to pay for a bad tax, based upon false theories and calculations. In 1871, when M. Thiers was so ambitious to pay the Germans out of France at once, and to get money by any means, M. Puyot-Quertier imagined a tax upon lucifer-matches. It was estimated that the country consumed 18,000,000 of matches each year. With large ideas upon this subject the Finance Committee estimated the annual consumption at 130,000,000. The difference between 18,000,000 and 130,000,000, it is so great that one feels astonished at it, and disposed to ask upon what bases the two estimates can rest. But in order to be prudent, it was modestly declared, the commission counted upon one-half of this only, or upon 65,000,000. A tax of three centimes was then put upon each box of 100 matches, and five centimes, or one cent, upon each box containing 125 matches. As soon as this report was read, before any law upon the subject was passed, the dealers raised the price of their matches from two to three sous per box of 100. M. Puyot-Quertier thought that the State ought to share with the grocers in this sum drawn from the public, and hence raised the tax to four centimes, and increased the price to 10 centimes, or 10 francs per annum to the State. But the first few months produced only 400,000 francs, one after the other, leaving a deficit of 10,000,000 of francs in the estimates at the Finance Minister. Evidently something had to be done to save the situation, and at that moment M. Robes and Causseville, the manufacturers of the famous wax tapers, offered to pay the State 16,000,000 francs a year if they were allowed a complete monopoly of the match trade in France. The offer was tempting, but guarantees were asked. It seemed that some bold speculators had mounted a company with a capital of 40,000,000 francs, and had managed to persuade some of our largest bankers—Pillet, Will, Vernes, Hattiguer, and others—that the company was sure of making millions. The money was raised—the State accepted the offer—the new match company got out its stock, and had its bonds quoted upon the Bourse at 150 francs premium. All the small match factories were bought out by the State at a valuation, the new company paying some 200,000,000 francs to secure its monopoly. When this was done, and the monopoly created by law, the price of matches was fixed. In a kilogramme—two pounds—there are 3,500 wood matches, the two pounds being sold for two francs. It cost the company to manufacture one penny, and to manufacture them, and counting interest and the fifteen per cent. to be taken off for the trade, the company loses twenty-four centimes, or nearly five sous, on every box containing two pounds of wood matches. This difference was made up by abstracting a number of matches, selling 2,700 for two pounds instead of 3,500, the public thus losing 800 matches in each large box by the monopoly. But this was not enough, and the company made its matches so cheap and poor that four or five were wasted for every one that produced a light. The *Regie-matieres* became a joking joke in Paris, but to the poor it was no joke. The people began to complain and to find other means for striking a light.

The first year the Match Company paid 16,000,000 of francs to the State and distributed a dividend of ten per cent., gained, it is noted, by speculations upon the Bourse with the hundred and odd millions of francs money. The second year it was forced to pay out of its profits six millions of francs, or forty or fifty millions, it was impossible to count upon the sale of more than from twenty to twenty-two millions. Then came clamors and recriminations, with charges of fraud and contraband manufacture. The monopoly then obtained six laws from the Assembly to protect its rights, and a large force of inspectors and detectives was organized to stop the smuggling and the contraband manufacture, and they were given the police power of entering houses, of entering complaint against individuals, of seizing at once all matches which did not bear the monopoly stamp. This finally became vexatious. Several persons resisted these agents, denying their pretended rights, and constant quarrels were the result. And meanwhile the matches became so poor and so cheap that no one would use them when it could be helped. Smokers had their *briguets*, by which a fire could be easily obtained without having one's hand burned by a bit of sulphur flying from the end of a match, while the country people went back to find steel with a wisp of tow steeped in a solution of sulphur. In a year's time matches went out of fashion, and the great Match Company suspended payment.

The question now comes as to what is to be done with this monstrous monopoly, evidently born of miscalculation, to use the wisest term that can be applied. The Minister of Finance proposes to reduce the sum to be paid the State from 16,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs, and to reduce the public this would be a gain of 6,000,000 francs, but what an outrage upon the public this would be! The people had to pay 40,000,000 for the appropriations necessary to establish a monopoly which was to produce 16,000,000 a year, and the whole scheme to fall through after 16,000,000 have been paid. Beyond question, if the State will reduce the annual sum to 10,000,000 francs, the monopoly could succeed and pay handsome dividends; but some person might as well come forward to rob the public, or some official thief plumb his hand in the public treasury. The Budget Committee refuses the proposition of the Minister and with reason. The monopoly ought to be

allowed to live until its capital is used up and no longer. It has forty millions; it loses eight millions a year; in five years it can gracefully retire and leave the match industry some more free. But some go so far as to say that the company ought to be prosecuted, for fraud and damages demand it. The specifications are that it has forced the means of making all paining off—because the law prohibits all others—the worst matches ever seen; because it cheated the public by putting only 2,700 matches in each box instead of 3,500; because its Directors sold persons to pay 650 francs for shares which cost only 500, and which were nearly valueless; and, finally, because they have been engaged in perpetrating one of the worst frauds from which a people ever suffered. Our critics may gossip about Americans like Tweed, but when we come to compare them with their equals here, particularly with a view to the generosity of the suffering caused, I must give my vote in favor of our sort of rascals and rascality.

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE—THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PORT—CHEVREK PASHA SENT TO BULGARIA FOR TRIAL—LARGE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES IN RUSSIA BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegraph Company, dated Constantinople, Saturday, says:

An extraordinary Grand Council to-day resolved to accept the conference. It is stated that Midhat Pasha and Chevrek Pasha will be the Turkish Plenipotentiaries. Chevrek Pasha has been sent to Philippopolis for trial by the Commission which is investigating the atrocities in Bulgaria.

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg, dated to-day, says: "The State Bank announces that it is authorized by an Imperial ukase, dated Nov. 18, to receive subscriptions for an issue of 100,000,000 roubles in bank notes, bearing interest at five per cent., the issue price to be ninety-two. The *Official Gazette* says this loan is rendered necessary by the extraordinary expenditures in view of the present political situation. It hopes all classes will subscribe."

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch reports that Turkey has sent a note to Bucharest asserting her right to send troops to Wallachia in the event of Russian invasion.

A telegram has been received in Vienna, stating that Gen. Tchernavetz has been superseded in the chief command of the Serbian Army by Gen. Semak, formerly commander of the Russian Imperial Guard of Cossacks.

The Berlin Post asserts that several Americans have applied to the Russian Government for letters of marque to be used against English shipping in the event of war.

The *Times' Calcutta* dispatch says the *Pioneer* states that the Indian Government is preparing to send a strong contingent of troops to Egypt if war is declared.

The *Daily News* special from Vienna says it is positively stated that neither Germany nor Austria would oppose Russia's entry into Roumania.

The Berlin dispatch to the *Daily News* says the highest estimate which even Russians give of the position of the Russian Army now in process of mobilization, is 250,000 men.

The *News* dispatch from Belgrade says 500 Russians arrived there on Saturday. There seems to be a disposition to have the Russians who were disgusted with the Servians during the late campaign replaced by fresh and enthusiastic men.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that Midhat and Savet Pashas are at the Turkish plenipotentiaries at the conference.

A Berlin special to the *Times* reports that all the ships of the Russian Black Sea Navigation Company have been impressed into the service of the Russian Government.

The papers to-day generally take a more hopeful view of the situation. The *Times* says: "This morning opens so fairly that we are perhaps led to be too sanguine in holding that peace is assured. It is hard to believe that, when ten persons, representing powers deeply engaged in keeping peace, meet in council they will not maintain peace unbroken."

## RUSSIAN POLAND DISTURBED.

A PLOT SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED BY RUSSIAN POLICE—ARREST OF A BISHOP AND SEVERAL PRIESTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Berlin says the Russian Police profess that they have discovered a plot in Poland, the Russian Bishop of Cracow, and all the Province of Volynia, has been arrested and imprisoned at Moscow. Several Polish curates have been thrown into prison at Warsaw. All dealers in arms are subjected to stringent regulations.

## THE CYCLONE IN INDIA.

THE CALAMITY GREATER THAN HITHERTO REPORTED—215,000 LIVES LOST IN THREE DISTRICTS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The *Calcutta* correspondence of the *Times* states that estimates, based on official returns from the various Police stations, give the total loss of life as 215,000 in three districts, and it is probable that even this estimate is too small.

## MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ELECTION OF A FRENCH SENATOR—DEATH OF AN ARTIST—THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES GO TO WORK—A STRIKE IN VOLVOING 80,000 HANDS PREVENTED.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—M. de Merode, Legationist, has been elected Senator from the Department of Doubs.

The death of Diaz de la Pena, the artist, is announced to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Operative Cotton Spinners' Association held a meeting at Manchester yesterday, and, while justifying the Blackburn strike, directed the men to return to work. This action averted a lock-out which would have affected 80,000 Lancashire operatives.

The Madrid *Imparcial* states that Marshal Serrano has determined to retire into private life.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL REMOVAL.

Mr. Max Strakosch and his Italian opera troupe are in Cincinnati, at Robinson's Opera-house, to-day.

Mr. Edwin Booth will enter upon an engagement at the Lyceum Theatre this evening. He will appear in "Hamlet."

"Miss Multon," with Miss Clara Morris in the principal role, is to be brought out at the Union Square Theatre, this evening.

Mr. John T. Raymond and Miss Lotie will appear at ten o'clock to-night at the Park Theatre, under the management of Mr. Henry K. Abner.

Signor De Vivo is become the lessee and director of the French Grand Opera-house in New Orleans. He intends to give Italian opera there on and after Dec. 15, with a company of artists who originally intended to visit Havana, and with Mme. Di Mura.

The Arion Society gave their first concert this season, at their club-house, yesterday evening. Herr H. Brandeis, who has a fine tenor voice, sang Berthens' "Adelaide" in good style; Mme. Carreno-Sarret and M. Sarret contributed, respectively, piano and violin solos; Herr Rommerts directed with much expression and proportionate effect, two of Robinson's dainty songs, and a number of concerted pieces were interpreted. Among the latter an excellent performance of Koehler's setting of a sweet and sad Carthagenian waltz, and the rendering of a sort of serenade with a waltz tune, called "Das Krokodil," were very much applauded. Schumann's "Die Lotusblume" was very badly done by a quartet, but the larger part of the work of the chorus, under the direction of Dr. Dancovich, was creditable.

## ANTIQUITIES OF CYPRUS.

THE CESNOLA TREASURES.

IN ORDER TO SAVE THEM TO AMERICA AND THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, \$11,000 MUST BE RAISED TO-DAY.

A dispatch was received a few days since from Gen. Di Cesnola by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in this City, to the effect that \$10,000 had been offered by the British Museum for the Cesnola treasures, discovered under the Temple of Kourion, at Cyprus.

A spontaneous effort is therefore being made to save the collection to America, and this City. Subscriptions have been received, amounting in all to \$23,000. Only about \$11,000 more are needed, but this amount must be subscribed by this evening. At a special meeting of the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum on Thursday evening, the following statement and resolution were adopted:

"The Trustees of this museum have from time to time received from Gen. Di Cesnola reports of his diggings and discoveries in the Island of Cyprus since his departure from New York some three years ago. They desired to enter into an arrangement with him by which they should become possessors of all of his discoveries, and they have been made up to the present time, and the financial obligations of the museum at that time were such that they could not be met."

The success of the explorations of Gen. Di Cesnola has surprised the most sanguine expectations of hunters and friends of antiquities. The results of the present season of the ground, under the Temple of Kourion, not far from the ancient City of Paphos, he discovered what were undoubtedly the treasure vaults of the temple. These consisted of a series of four rooms, excavated in the solid rock, with narrow passages leading into them from the outside. The indications are that these had been left by the priests, when obliged from some cause to make a hasty departure, and that they had been unable to return for them.

As a whole, or in detail, these objects, especially the ornaments in gold and the mounted gems, are unequalled in interest by the treasures of any collection of the great museums of Europe, which have been made up from single pieces found at isolated and scattered localities. The importance of the Kurion collection is evident, it having been discovered in a place of deposit, and not as the result of a search for treasure, as is supposed to be the case with the treasures of the East.

There are many groups of pure gold, with intricate designs, and some of the most beautiful rings, pendants, and other objects of jewelry, in silver, and copper, and objects of crystal.

In addition to this remarkable discovery at the Temple of Kourion, the General has discovered several other treasures, and has made an exhaustive search throughout the island, discovering several sarcophagi of unknown date, and several other objects of interest, including a large number of coins, and several other objects of interest.

The British Government has offered Gen. Di Cesnola for the Kurion treasures and a selection of the other objects 300,000 francs, or \$600,000 in gold, and our President has offered him \$100,000 in gold, and Gen. Di Cesnola, stating that the British Museum had offered \$10,000, or \$50,000 in gold, for the Kurion treasures, has declined the offer of the British Government, and has accepted the offer of the President.

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## THE PRESIDENCY.

## SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

THE LOCAL CONTEST IN SOUTH CAROLINA—DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT EXERCISED TO-DAY—COUNTING THE VOTE IN LOUISIANA—AN ADDRESS FROM REPUBLICANS IN FLORIDA—NO DOUBT OF THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

The public interest in South Carolina has considerably abated since the official declaration that the State had gone for Hayes; but the local politicians there are still in suspense about the Governorship, on which from the outset their hopes and fears have been mainly concentrated. With the South Carolina Democrats, the question was Hampton or Chamberlain, rather than Hayes or Tilden, and it is mainly to save Hampton that the motion to restrain the Board of Canvassers from exercising judicial functions has been pressed by them. The decision of the court on this point was not given yesterday, and the board had not completed the count of the votes when it adjourned till to-day. Our dispatches from Louisiana show with what a sense of the deep responsibility resting upon them the Returning Board has commenced its work. The board meets in the Senate Chamber of the State House; representative committees from both political parties are present; the proceedings are recorded by stenographic reporters, and counsel are in attendance to argue disputed cases. The count will first be made of the votes of all parishes about which there is no contest; when this has been done the disputed returns will be taken up, and on these witnesses and counsel will be heard *pro* and *con*. The rules under which the board acts are strictly defined by law. In Louisiana, however, the local Democracy are more interested in the success of their State than the National ticket; though it is alleged that propositions have been made to Packard that the State shall be given to him if he will give it for Tilden. It seems clear that propositions of this character did not come from Louisiana Democrats. The old State rights and sectional feelings are still stronger in the South than in any other section of the country. From Florida we receive a statement from visiting Republicans giving very cogent reasons why they decline to publish the figures on which they base their claims that the State has gone Republican. They show that many counties are so remote that the returns from them cannot be expected for some days, and that on a former occasion, when it became known in Tallahassee what Republican majority had to be overcome, these delayed returns turned up with just the necessary figures to do it. The fraud was discovered in time by the State officers, but the Republicans do not wish to expose themselves to a like danger this time. The excitement which the prolonged contest has occasioned throughout the country has not unnaturally alarmed some people with the ideas of possible riots and disturbances, and the movement of United States troops has been watched with much interest. Some few companies have been sent to Washington, and this has furnished the basis for sensational dispatches. It will be seen by our reports this morning that the troops are brought to the capital because a riot there, or some like disturbance, is a possibility, but scarcely a probability. Yet if it did occur, and quiet people were to get their front windows smashed, and some their heads broken with bricks, there would be a loud howl all over the country if the Government had neglected to provide a sufficient force to keep the peace. All our information continues to point to the success of the Republican National candidates.

## REPUBLICAN FLORIDA.

STATEMENT FROM VISITING REPUBLICANS—SOUND REASONS FOR DECLINING TO PUBLISH THE FIGURES ON WHICH THEY BASE THEIR CLAIMS—A LESSON FROM PAST EXPERIENCE—WHAT THE DEMOCRATS DID IN THE WAY OF MANUFACTURING NEEDED MAJORITIES AT THE LAST ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Nov. 20. To Hon. Zachariah Chandler, Chairman Republican National Committee, Washington, D. C.: We have been frequently asked to give the figures of the electoral vote of the State as claimed by the Republicans. We have declined to do so for the following reasons, solely: Official returns have been received from thirty-two counties out of the thirty-nine, and until all are in we are unwilling, and think it unwise, to give our understanding of the figures, because of the possibility of the figures in the Democratic counties still being unduly changed to alter the result. We do not necessarily impute to any one a design to commit fraud, but it is enough that such a thing is possible, and not unknown here or elsewhere—as in the case of the election trials in the City of New-York at the Presidential election of 1868, and the well-known Tweed circular in furtherance thereof. In 1874, in this State, the raising of the county returns in favor of the Democratic State ticket nearly one thousand votes was discovered at the last moment, and only counteracted by the extraordinary efforts which were made to obtain the original precinct returns. We feel entirely justified in refusing to give any information which shall, even in the remotest degree, render any such fraud possible or desirable. The delay in beginning the canvass arises from three causes: First—An uncertainty as to whether the Governor alone, or the General Board of State Canvassers, are the local canvassing officers of

the Presidential vote. The Democrats have asked to be heard on this question, and it is now under consideration.

Second—All the returns are not in, which it is claimed by many is a legal prerequisite to the beginning of the canvass, and if it were otherwise, yet, for the reasons above stated, it would be unwise to begin it until the returns are received. Not unfrequently the returns from remote counties do not reach Tallahassee for three or four weeks, and the law allows the General Board of State Canvassers to wait thirty-five days for them. In some counties the county canvass, even, is not required to be made until twenty days from election.

Third—Frauds or irregularities in certain precincts are charged by each side against the other, and it is desirable and proper, if it shall appear that such questions are to be gone into, that both parties should have ample time, if they desire it, to procure proofs.

By the law the General Canvassing Board is clothed with full powers to correct fraud and irregularities in the several polls—a provision of law eminently wise and needful in a thinly settled country, where elections are sometimes not conducted with that order and regularity so generally observed in older communities. In 1872 the vote of this State would have been given to the Democratic State ticket, had not the general Board of Canvassers, under its judicial powers, corrected the fraud by which the Jackson County canvass was made to show a Democratic vote of some 400 more than was shown by the original precinct returns. Thomas Bloxham, the Democratic candidate for Governor, received 939 votes, but the returns were made to show that he had received 1,339, while the vote of Hart, his opponent, was reduced from 1,109 to 709. Walls, Republican candidate for Congress, received 1,108 votes, which was altered to 108. This is the county in which a Republican majority of 359 at the last election is claimed to be converted into a Democratic majority of 98 this year. In view of this Democratic fraud, so lately attempted and so nearly successful, and of well-known frauds elsewhere by that party, we think that the Democratic assertions that fraud is contemplated by the Republican members of the State Board of Canvassers, or the Governor, should be legally the canvassing officer—being made as they are without the slightest proof and in respect to men of honorable and untarnished character—are wanton, and made with no fair or honest purpose; and they should have no weight with just and reasonable men. The power of this board to correct frauds and wrongs is undisputed by any one. They will act openly, and will be subject to the scrutiny of the whole country, and no one can ask anything but that their decision shall be based upon such facts as will carry conviction to impartial men, and upon the well settled rules of law and evidence applicable to such cases; and such we believe will be the action of the canvassers.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, of New-York.  
J. M. THORNBURG, of Pennsylvania.  
W. E. CHANDLER, of New-Hampshire.  
EDWARD F. NOYES, of Ohio.  
W. H. ROBERTSON, of New-York.  
D. G. ROLLINS, of New-York.  
J. P. C. EMMONS, of Florida.  
LEW WALLACE, of Indiana.

NEW ARRIVALS AT TALLAHASSEE—LIVELY APPEARANCE OF THE STREETS—CURIOUS CONDUCT OF THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE RETURNING BOARD—DEMOCRATIC ATTACKS ON THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 20.—The following distinguished gentlemen arrived to-day: Ex-Gov. Noyes, of Ohio; J. A. Kasson, of Iowa; Gen. Lew Wallace, and Peyton, of Virginia. It is understood that these gentlemen are here in the interest of a fair count. The Democratic ranks are receiving large accessions daily. Our streets at certain hours resemble some localities not far from THE TIMES office, and old familiar faces, snarled up and new tied, appear upon the scene. It must be conceded that Democratic "boyes" never appeared to better advantage than now, but all the Democratic shoulder-hitters and manipulators in the country will not be able to convince the American people that Florida has given a majority for Tilden. The real case is unchanged, nor will the country know the bottom truth until the State Canvassing Board publishes its verdict. A ripple has agitated the surface of things to-day by the appearance of a telegram, clipped from the *Baltimore Gazette*, signed William Archer Cooke. Mr. Cooke is Attorney General and member of the Canvassing Board, and certainly pre-judges the case. Morally, such prejudgment disqualifies Cooke for the impartial investigation which the country requires at its hands. The implied reflection upon his associates displayed a taste amounting to bad temper. Here is the telegram in full:

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 14.—The returns of the County Managers of elections are not yet in. The Board of State Canvassers, of which I, as Attorney General of the State, am one, does not meet until thirty-five days after the election; but you may rest assured that Tilden has carried the State, and that Drew, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is also elected. I do not think the Democrats can cheat the Democrats out of the election.

WILLIAM ARCHER COOKE.

blushing methods. In the meanwhile the State is safe for Hayes.

PRIVATE DISPATCHES TO WASHINGTON TO THE EFFECT THAT THE STATE IS SURE FOR HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The National Committee have received one or two dispatches from Florida which give assurances that the majority is for Hayes. The dispatches are from one of the Republican gentlemen now in the State by invitation, and being entirely for private information they are accepted as decisive evidence in the case.

## THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

## INCREASING EVIDENCE OF THE GLARING

## FRAUDS AND INTIMIDATION PRACTICED

## IN THE RECENT ELECTION—TACTICS OF

## MR. TILDEN'S EMISAIRES—STORIES

## SENT NORTH WHICH ARE LAUGHED AT

## IN THE SOUTH—MEETING OF THE

## RETURNING BOARD—THE RETURNS SO

## FAIR CYNICALLY SHOWING REPUBLICAN

## GAINS—PINCHBACK'S ABSURD CLAIM.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The more light there is thrown upon the Louisiana question the more evident it becomes that the Republicans have carried the State by a majority of about eight thousand votes. Had the election been an absolutely fair and honest one, such a one, for instance, as was held in Maine or Vermont, this majority would have not fallen below 30,000 votes. That these statements are true every impartial and far-sighted man who has examined the matter freely admits. They will be proved conclusively and to the satisfaction of the whole country before the Returning Board has completed its labors. And here it may be well to draw the attention of Northern readers to the efforts which leading Democrats here and in other parts of the country are making to cast discredit upon the witnesses who are likely to be summoned before the State Canvassers. Within the past twenty-four hours, a number of Mr. Tilden's agents stationed in New-Orleans have been industriously engaged in preparing and transmitting dispatches and addresses, in which it is stated that the Republicans have bribed scores of witnesses to swear that they were beaten and intimidated on and before the day of election, and that upon such affidavits as these they hope to have the vote of the so-called "bull-dozed" parishes thrown out and the electoral vote of the State counted for Hayes and Wheeler. Of course stories of this kind are merely intended to influence the people of the North. They are not believed by any sane resident of the cotton States. They are laughed at by every intelligent citizen of Louisiana, and yet it is by these statements, and by others equally ridiculous, that Mr. Tilden now hopes to influence the public mind in favor of his cause. He has been assured upon undoubted authority that the stories referred to are being circulated by the great reformer's express order. He and Mr. Hewitt have sent a number of dispatches to their friends in the North, in which the following expression occurred: "We must get the people to see this thing in the proper light. If they once get an idea into their heads, nothing can drive it out." There can be no doubt that the idea which the wily and unscrupulous Mr. Tilden wishes to get into the public mind is that he has been elected President of the United States. He may succeed in doing this, but he can never bring a fair-minded and impartial citizen of the South to believe that he has honestly carried the State of Louisiana. There are scores of lawyers and hundreds of newspapers engaged in the task, but even with their aid he will be unable to remove the bloody traces of the political murders and outrages that have occurred in the Red River parishes of this State. He may be a great reformer, but no reform will atone for, or wipe out, the massacres of Coushatta, Vicksburg, Esfala, New-Greene, Hamburg, Ellettsburg, and Edgemoor. Mr. Tilden is a very shrewd man, and he has many quick-witted agents and followers, but when he undertakes to prove, as he will soon try to prove, before the Board of State Canvassers, and to the satisfaction of the country, that there have been no political outrages in Louisiana, he undertakes a task which he cannot accomplish—a task under which he will sink and be forever buried out of sight. Indeed, such an undertaking is on the face of it ridiculous. It would be simply laughable, were the questions involved of a less serious character. To prove the truth of this assertion I need only refer to the vote in the five "bull-dozed" parishes of East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, and Ouachita. Two years ago the Republicans carried the counties named by a majority of 3,979 votes; at the last election, according to the returns, the Democrats carried them by a majority of 4,413—making a net Democratic gain of 5,392. Now let any reasonable being who reads this ask himself the question—Could such a political change as this be honestly brought about in any way? The Northern Western States? Of course, the only answer to such a question must be a negative one. Such a change would be impossible in the North, where the voters are nearly all intelligent and thoughtful men, who vote with care and discrimination. How much more impossible would it be in a State where every Republican's religion is to be a Republican; where hundreds of negroes have died rather than give up the principles of the party that made them free. For the present I will not go into this subject further, but in a few days, and after a fuller investigation, I shall be able to forward such testimony as will forever put an end to the idle Democratic denial of political outrages in Louisiana. The more light there is thrown upon the question the better it will be for the country, for it only needs light and exposure to prove once and forever that the "bloody shirt" is not a political myth, and to show to the country that since reconstruction, there has not been an absolutely fair election in Louisiana.

The Returning Board commenced work at noon to-day in the presence of Messrs. Stoughton, Tuttle, Sherman, Garfield, and Hale, representing the Republicans, and Messrs. Trumbull, Palmer, Bigler, Smith, Julian, and Waterson, on the part of the Democrats. Before the session commenced it was agreed that during executive sessions all persons but the members of the two national committees should be excluded from the meeting, and that counsel should only be called in when questions of contest arose. No one but members of the board will be allowed to examine the returns, either before or after they are opened. The witnesses will be allowed to attend, however, when the packages are opened. Each of the National

Committees are accompanied by stenographers, who will be allowed to take down the proceedings in all open sessions. Shortly after these preliminaries had been arranged, and other routine business transacted, the board went into executive session and counted the votes of Ascension, Assumption, and Avoyelles Parishes, in which there is no contest. The count shows a total majority for Hayes of 975 votes, and the election of six Republican members of the Legislature. This is a gain of three. Last year Assumption Parish was represented by two Democrats, and Avoyelles by one Democrat and one Republican. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that there was no "bull-dozing" in any of the parishes named.

Among the many wild rumors which have been flying around the city to-day is one to the effect that the notorious Pinchback and ex-Gov. Warmoth have entered into a compact to defeat their common enemy, Packard. I have not been able to trace the report to any trustworthy source, and there is no doubt that Warmoth is very intimate with two members of the Returning Board, and that he would do everything in his power to defeat Packard. Regarding Pinchback's claim that the same Legislature which elected also created the Returning Board, and that consequently he was entitled to a seat in the United States Senate, there has been considerable excitement in political circles to-day. This evening it was definitely ascertained that Pinchback's claim was a false one, for the law under which the present board acts, was passed by the Legislature of 1872, and not by the illegally constituted one which elected the would-be Senator. The city is very quiet, and most of the merchants and business men have resumed their usual occupations, with the conviction that Rutherford B. Hayes is President of the United States. H. C.

EMPHATIC DENIAL OF THE GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH CLAIMING THAT THE STATE HAD GONE DEMOCRATIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A private dispatch received here to-night from a trustworthy gentleman in New-Orleans states that the general press dispatch printed this morning, claiming the election of Nicholls and the Democratic Electoral ticket, is wholly unfounded. This gentleman gives no details, but says the Republicans are confident that the Democratic ticket will be found to be largely in the minority when the returns are finally counted. This dispatch was received here in reply to an inquiry in reference to the correctness of the press dispatch referred to. Senator West declines to have the name of his correspondent published, but expresses full confidence in his judgment and veracity.

HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS' VIEWS. THE STATE CLEARLY AND DECIDEDLY REPUBLICAN—THE RETURNING BOARD WILL DO ITS DUTY FAIRLY—PARISHES WHOSE VOTE OUGHT TO BE AND MUST BE THROWN OUT—TEMPER OF THE SOUTHERN WHITES AND NEGROES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—The *Gazette* of to-morrow will contain the following: Hon. Stanley Matthews returned from New-Orleans yesterday, and he had a brief conversation with him at his office in regard to the situation in that State. He has not noticed any unusual signs of excitement, but he will probably give to the public, to-day or to-morrow, his personal observations in that State. Whatever Judge Matthews may state from his own knowledge, or as the result of his personal investigation, will have weight with the people. In the meantime, we are permitted to say that it is the opinion of Judge Matthews that with a free and fair election Louisiana is a Republican State. He believes that the canvass of the votes according to the laws of that State, and according to justice and right, will give the electoral vote of the State to Hayes; that the election as conducted in many of the parishes was a farce and a fraud upon popular government; that the face of the returns, indicating those of the intimidated parishes, will be found to be largely in the minority; that the Democratic majority is not over 4,000, but a revision of the returns as required by law will give the Republicans a decisive majority; that the mistakes in regard to Republican Electors in one of the parishes, will not amount to over four hundred votes, and will not affect the general result. The Returning Board, he believes, will act fairly and impartially, following the letter and spirit of the law. The evidence in regard to violence and intimidation in many of the parishes is overwhelming. As an illustration may be mentioned the case of one voting precinct, where the colored men were marched to the polls between lines of armed white men, and compelled to vote the Democratic ticket, and then marched to another place where they received certificates that they had voted, while the whites were protesting from violence. That the action of the Returning Board ought to give the State to Hayes, and that it ought to settle the controversy in the minds of all fair and intelligent men, he firmly believes; but that the Democrats, as a party, will so accept the result he has grave doubts. The evidence of fraud, and violence, and intimidation, however, will be fully respected, and the people of the North will have an opportunity to judge for themselves. The members of the Returning Board are fair men, and are as fully entitled to confidence as any board that might be selected for a like purpose in this city. Dispatches are sent to the North from New-Orleans by Democrats of that city, who do not believe what they say. It cannot be too often repeated that a fair-minded man who Louisiana is a Republican State, and that an election conducted without violence or intimidation or fraud would have placed the result beyond dispute. This is known to Democrats as well as Republicans, but the former set out to carry the State for Tilden at all hazards, and without regard to law, justice, or human life, and there are not now thought to give it up. Where there was peace at the voting precincts in what are called the "bull-dozed" parishes, it was the result of violence and intimidation that preceded, and where colored men voted the Democratic ticket they did so in most cases to save their lives. It is the opinion of Judge Matthews that if the negroes were in any degree as free, as the whites are, and as the colored whites, the South would be devastated, but the colored people bear what white people would not endure for a day, and they are the victims of their own folly and forbearance. The white people of the Southern States, however, don't talk war. They know too well what that would mean. They know there is a malignant disease that is touching the life of the civil war would explode with an effect that would be destructive and uncontrollable. If the Northern people were a free Government, controlled by popular suffrage, they must stand up for that which is right, that which is legal, and manfully insist upon the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws.

DOINGS OF THE RETURNING BOARD. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—At the State-house, the Senate Chamber and its surroundings to-day betokened the approaching session of the Returning Board. In the middle of the apartment were arranged three tables in a circle, one for the Returning Board, one for the Republican and Democratic committees. The corridors surrounding the rooms were closed by barricades guarded by the

Assistant Sergeant at Arms. A squad of police were stationed in the rear vicinity of the Senate Chamber in order to be on hand in case of disturbance.

Toward noon the Republican and Democratic committees entered the room. Representing the Republicans were Messrs. Tuttle, Garfield, Sherman, Hale, and Stoughton, and for the Democrats appeared Messrs. Trumbull, Palmer, Bigler, G. B. Smith, G. W. Julian, and the Returning Board. The board was determined to exclude, during their executive sessions, all persons except members of the National Committee. Counsel will only be called in where the contents are raised—that is, where a contest has been filed or accompanied returns. Counsel will not be allowed to examine the returns without—namely, the members of the board and the members of the National Committee on Returns will have a room in the neighborhood of the Hall of Representatives, in order to be within easy reach of the Senate Chamber. Each of the National Committees are accompanied by a stenographer, who will report all proceedings for their respective committees. When the board goes into executive session, members of the press will be excluded. The sessions of the board will continue from day to day from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M. Clerks of the board were posted in a room back of the Senate Chamber. Local committees representing Democrats and Republicans were present up to the executive session.

The board met at 12:30 o'clock, all the members being present. Minutes were read and adopted. Gov. Wells stated that a system of rules for the government of the board had been adopted. The rules were read. The board will first take up the parishes in which there are no contests. After disposing of these parishes, those will be taken up in which there are objections. All motions, &c., made by attorneys, must be in writing; no oral argument will be allowed. Any candidate, or his representative, who presents a witness must also present a certificate. No *ex parte* affidavits to be received.

Judge Spofford, of counsel for the Democrats, for the Secretary of State, and other candidates, asked the adoption of a motion to the following effect: "That all the proceedings of the Board be held in open session, with leave to stenographers to attend, and that a reasonable number of press reporters for each political party be permitted to attend at all times." Judge Spofford urged the adoption of the motion in a short speech, of which the following are extracts. Addressing the President of the board, he said:

"You, Mr. President, remarked the other day that you were a Republican, and that a reasonable number of press reporters for each political party be permitted to attend at all times." Judge Spofford urged the adoption of the motion in a short speech, of which the following are extracts. Addressing the President of the board, he said:

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Col. O'Neil. Judge Ballard refused to receive Col. O'Neil until he should be reappointed, and as this has not been done there is no Marshall and the court cannot be held.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

## NO DECISION RENDERED BY THE SUPREME

## COURT YET—THE DEMOCRATS' MOTI-

## FIED AT THE RESULT OF THEIR TAC-

## TICS—THE CANVASS OF THE VOTE

## COMPLETED—AN EXPOSURE TO BE

## MADE OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE

## CAMPAIGN WAS CONDUCTED.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 20.—The court-room in the State-house was thronged this morning with citizens anxious to hear the decision of the Supreme Court on the powers and duties of the State Board of Canvassers. The Democrats were represented by Gen. Connor and L. F. Youmans as their leading counsel, and by Gen. Gary, of Edgefield County; Gordon, of Georgia; ex-Chancellor Carroll; Mr. Haskell, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee; Col. Ryan, of Winnsboro, and others, as spectators. United States District Attorney Corbin and ex-Congressman Elliott appeared as counsel on the Republican side, and ex-Attorney General Alkerman, of Georgia, C. C. Bowen, Republican candidate for Elector at Large, S. J. Lee, ex-Speaker of the Assembly, and a large number of colored citizens, were present. Youmans opened the proceedings by a formal application for an order requiring the Board of Canvassers to report to the court the discrepancies found to exist in certain counties between the returns of the County Commissioners, and those of the inspectors or managers of elections. It appears that when the board commenced examining the returns, they compared those of the County Commissioners with the managers, but finding it was going to occupy too much time, they abandoned it, after completing four or five counties. So far as they went, however, the discrepancies tended to increase the Republican majority, but in footing up the returns, they confined themselves to the Commissioners' figures. In response to this application Chief Justice Moses remarked that he thought it was premature. The board had not yet reported to the court, when they did so, it would be time enough for counsel to object to the report if there were grounds for objection. In answer to an inquiry, the Court was informed that the Board had not completed the examination of returns for members of the Legislature, and could therefore only make a partial report. After considerable discussion on the nature and intent of the order issued by the court on the 17th inst., the court finally decided to adjourn till to-morrow at 11 o'clock, by which time all the returns will have been canvassed by the board, and they will be prepared to report. During the discussion referred to, Judge Willard took occasion to say that in his opinion counsel had mistaken the proper course to be taken in such a case. It should have been by writ of certiorari, which would bring the whole record of the Board of Canvassers before the court. He did not think the order issued by the court on the 17th, of much importance anyway, and he only consented to sign it on the ground that the court was empowered to issue a certiorari, and such a preliminary order might give information to the court of the status of the parties.

The Board of Canvassers completed the aggregation of all the returns this evening, and will report to-morrow, when it is expected the Court will decide on their power to go behind the returns, and inquire into the frauds. It is said that the Democrats are sorry now that they invoked the interference of the court at all, because, if the court should decide against them, the board will then proceed to investigate the frauds under the sanction of the Supreme Court of the State; whereas, if the Democrats had not applied to the court, they could go before the country with the cry that the Board of Canvassers is partisan and unworthy of public confidence. It is worthy of note that the powers which the board claims it has a right to exercise have been questioned before, but on the contrary the same Democratic lawyers who now appear to argue against the right of the board to go behind the face of the returns, have repeatedly been before the board in past years in cases of contested seats, and invoked the exercise of the very power which they now deny to the board. No intimation has leaked out as to what the decision of the court will be, but Republicans infer from the brief discussion this morning that it will sustain the board in the powers heretofore exercised.

Judge Bond arrived this morning, and will open the United States District Court next Monday. He will proceed immediately to the trial of persons arrested for riot and murder during the late canvass. He says that these trials will develop the true state of things in South Carolina during the campaign, and he hopes the evidence will be published in full in the Northern papers.

One of those silly attempts of the Southern Kuklux to intimidate United States officials appeared to-day in the shape of a coffin, enclosed in a box and directed to Mr. Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue and candidate for Congress at the late elections. It was sent from Prosperity, a village forty miles from there, by the Southern Express Company.

Affidavits have been sent here, signed by nine hundred colored men, in Edgefield County, saying that they were not permitted to vote at the late election, and yet the returns from that county show a vote of 2,200 in excess of its male citizens over 21 years of age, as appears by the census of 1875. There are upwards of fifty Commissioners and Managers of Elections and United States Marshals now here, ready to testify to the frauds in the elections, and the intimidation in Laurens, Edgefield, Barnwell, and other counties.

## TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

## AN UNNECESSARY SCARE BECAUSE A FEW

## COMPANIES HAVE BEEN LOCATED AT

## THE CAPITAL—NO POLITICAL SIGNIFI-

## CANCE WHATSOEVER IN THE MOVEMENT—

## NOTHING BUT A GUARD AGAINST A

## STREET RIOT OR OTHER LIKE DISTUR-

## ANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The gathering of troops at the Arsenal here has not the slightest significance with respect to any contemplated use to be made of them. This statement is made by the officials who of necessity must know what purposes exist. Probably nobody expected that Washington would be left without troops during the proceedings for determining who is President, but they are brought here, sooner than was expected,

and without a loud announcement of the orders. The general knowledge of the purpose to have a garrison here seems to have been understood by all the members of the Government, but the details were left entirely to the military authorities, and they were executed in a military manner without making a noise. It is suggested that the Government have some secret and unexplained information which has hurried the movements. That may be possible, and if so it will remain secret, as it is clearly impossible to find it out, if it is of sufficient importance to be the basis of action. There is information, common everywhere, however, to make it seem very desirable that Washington should not be left without an armed force. Probably there is no part of the country so feverish and excited as Virginia and Maryland. Washington unprotected would be at the mercy of some reckless raider, who, organizing a secret irresponsible force of 1,000 men, might deem it a piece of heroism to plunder and burn the city. It is said that in Baltimore, badges are worn under the coat lapels by a class of roughs, labeled "Tilden or Blood," which are frequently exhibited to friends. It is also reported that a gray uniform and Confederate flag were publicly displayed and cheered by a crowd in that city. Hardly a Democrat is found about here who promises to submit peaceably to Hayes' inauguration. A hundred facts like these, doubtless, are known to everybody, and it would seem that not to pay some attention to them would be gross carelessness. The presence of soldiers here will restrain violence and prevent all attempts at sporadic conflicts. It should be said, on the other side, that the best information from North and South indicates that the results of the canvasses will be quietly acquiesced in, so far as the national ticket is concerned. The intensity of feeling among the old Confederates relates chiefly to their State Governments, which they care more about than the national. The leading Confederate soldiers express a willingness to reopen the war, provided the Northern Democrats will begin. They don't want to be deserted by their political allies, as they were before, and propose to send them the fight ahead. There is entire confidence here that the forms of law will be complied with, and whoever is thus declared President will be peacefully inaugurated. If by any chance Tilden should be given Louisiana or Florida, there will not be a murmur of violent opposition from the Republican Party.

## SENSATIONAL NONSENSE—THE SILENT

## STREETS OF WASHINGTON REPRESENT-

## ED AS BEING FILLED WITH GRAY

## CROWDS, EXCITED OVER NEWS WHICH

## NO ONE HAD HEARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The following, sent to the *Sun* from here last night, caused intense indignation among honest, truthful men who have some care for the country. As it is said to have caused excitement in New-York, it requires notice and denunciation as a gross fabrication: "The excitement in this city to-night over the announcement of the arrival of United States troops, is intense, and can only be compared with that of 1861, when Fort Sumter was fired upon. As the hotels large crowds are assembled, and in addition to the















## BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT TO THE  
STOCKHOLDERS[illegible]

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**HIS YOUNG VIFE.**

This charming new novel, written by the author of "The Young Wife's Story," "Maiden," &c., is ready this price, \$1.00. Sent by mail or express free of charge. Published by G.W. KILPATRICK & Co., P.O. Box 108, N.Y.C.

**POLITICAL.**

**THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK** will be held at Republic Hall, New Broadway, between 6th and 7th Sts., on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, next, at 8 o'clock. By order of the Committee,  
**JACOB H. PATTERSON, J.R.,**  
Secretary.

**WILLARD BRILLIANT, Secretaries.**  
**CHARLES B. DUPRE,**  
of the Executive Committee.  
The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, next, at 8 o'clock.  
**JAMES M. RABEN,**  
Secretary.

**WILLARD BRILLIANT, Secretaries.**



















### SOME OFFICIAL FIGURES

**SOME OFFICIAL FIGURES**  
**NEW-JERSEY'S VOTE.**

The official majorities of the various counties in New Jersey have been filed with the Secretary of State at Trenton, and will be canvassed by Governor Bedie and six Senators, three of each party, at the State house on the 28th. They give the Hildes Electors 12,438 majority, and on Congressmen Democratic majority of 11,641.

The figures are as follows, taking the highest Elector on each side:

| 1915. | 1916. | 1917. | 1875.      |               | 1876.      |               | 1877.      |               | 1878. |
|-------|-------|-------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|---------------|-------|
|       |       |       | President. | Constitution. | President. | Constitution. | President. | Constitution. |       |
| 15.   | 16.   | 17.   | 18.        | 19.           | 20.        | 21.           | 22.        | 23.           | 24.   |
| 25.   | 26.   | 27.   | 28.        | 29.           | 30.        | 31.           | 32.        | 33.           | 34.   |
| 35.   | 36.   | 37.   | 38.        | 39.           | 40.        | 41.           | 42.        | 43.           | 44.   |
| 45.   | 46.   | 47.   | 48.        | 49.           | 50.        | 51.           | 52.        | 53.           | 54.   |
| 55.   | 56.   | 57.   | 58.        | 59.           | 60.        | 61.           | 62.        | 63.           | 64.   |
| 65.   | 66.   | 67.   | 68.        | 69.           | 70.        | 71.           | 72.        | 73.           | 74.   |
| 75.   | 76.   | 77.   | 78.        | 79.           | 80.        | 81.           | 82.        | 83.           | 84.   |
| 85.   | 86.   | 87.   | 88.        | 89.           | 90.        | 91.           | 92.        | 93.           | 94.   |
| 95.   | 96.   | 97.   | 98.        | 99.           | 100.       | 101.          | 102.       | 103.          | 104.  |
| 105.  | 106.  | 107.  | 108.       | 109.          | 110.       | 111.          | 112.       | 113.          | 114.  |
| 115.  | 116.  | 117.  | 118.       | 119.          | 120.       | 121.          | 122.       | 123.          | 124.  |
| 125.  | 126.  | 127.  | 128.       | 129.          | 130.       | 131.          | 132.       | 133.          | 134.  |
| 135.  | 136.  | 137.  | 138.       | 139.          | 140.       | 141.          | 142.       | 143.          | 144.  |
| 145.  | 146.  | 147.  | 148.       | 149.          | 150.       | 151.          | 152.       | 153.          | 154.  |
| 155.  | 156.  | 157.  | 158.       | 159.          | 160.       | 161.          | 162.       | 163.          | 164.  |
| 165.  | 166.  | 167.  | 168.       | 169.          | 170.       | 171.          | 172.       | 173.          | 174.  |
| 175.  | 176.  | 177.  | 178.       | 179.          | 180.       | 181.          | 182.       | 183.          | 184.  |
| 185.  | 186.  | 187.  | 188.       | 189.          | 190.       | 191.          | 192.       | 193.          | 194.  |
| 195.  | 196.  | 197.  | 198.       | 199.          | 200.       | 201.          | 202.       | 203.          | 204.  |
| 205.  | 206.  | 207.  | 208.       | 209.          | 210.       | 211.          | 212.       | 213.          | 214.  |
| 215.  | 216.  | 217.  | 218.       | 219.          | 220.       | 221.          | 222.       | 223.          | 224.  |
| 225.  | 226.  | 227.  | 228.       | 229.          | 230.       | 231.          | 232.       | 233.          | 234.  |
| 235.  | 236.  | 237.  | 238.       | 239.          | 240.       | 241.          | 242.       | 243.          | 244.  |
| 245.  | 246.  | 247.  | 248.       | 249.          | 250.       | 251.          | 252.       | 253.          | 254.  |
| 255.  | 256.  | 257.  | 258.       | 259.          | 260.       | 261.          | 262.       | 263.          | 264.  |
| 265.  | 266.  | 267.  | 268.       | 269.          | 270.       | 271.          | 272.       | 273.          | 274.  |
| 275.  | 276.  | 277.  | 278.       | 279.          | 280.       | 281.          | 282.       | 283.          | 284.  |
| 285.  | 286.  | 287.  | 288.       | 289.          | 290.       | 291.          | 292.       | 293.          | 294.  |
| 295.  | 296.  | 297.  | 298.       | 299.          | 300.       | 301.          | 302.       | 303.          | 304.  |
| 305.  | 306.  | 307.  | 308.       | 309.          | 310.       | 311.          | 312.       | 313.          | 314.  |
| 315.  | 316.  | 317.  | 318.       | 319.          | 320.       | 321.          | 322.       | 323.          | 324.  |
| 325.  | 326.  | 327.  | 328.       | 329.          | 330.       | 331.          | 332.       | 333.          | 334.  |
| 335.  | 336.  | 337.  | 338.       | 339.          | 340.       | 341.          | 342.       | 343.          | 344.  |
| 345.  | 346.  | 347.  | 348.       | 349.          | 350.       | 351.          | 352.       | 353.          | 354.  |
| 355.  | 356.  | 357.  | 358.       | 359.          | 360.       | 361.          | 362.       | 363.          | 364.  |
| 365.  | 366.  | 367.  | 368.       | 369.          | 370.       | 371.          | 372.       | 373.          | 374.  |
| 375.  | 376.  | 377.  | 378.       | 379.          | 380.       | 381.          | 382.       | 383.          | 384.  |
| 385.  | 386.  | 387.  | 388.       | 389.          | 390.       | 391.          | 392.       | 393.          | 394.  |
| 395.  | 396.  | 397.  | 398.       | 399.          | 400.       | 401.          | 402.       | 403.          | 404.  |
| 405.  | 406.  | 407.  | 408.       | 409.          | 410.       | 411.          | 412.       | 413.          | 414.  |
| 415.  | 416.  | 417.  | 418.       | 419.          | 420.       | 421.          | 422.       | 423.          | 424.  |
| 425.  | 426.  | 427.  | 428.       |               |            |               |            |               |       |

total—103,029; 113,935; 84,000; 97,263; 91,661. The  
Tilden's majority—12,906.  
Bode's majority—12,906.  
Grant's majority—12,906.

The Cooper vote was as follows: Allendale,  
Burlington, 8; Cumberland, 136; Gloucester, 13;  
Essex, 138; Humberston, 2; Mercor, 2; Morris,  
Somerset, 1; Sussex, 2; Union, 32; Warren,  
total, 660. In 1872 the O'Connor straight-out Dem-  
ocratic vote was 693.

The increase of the Republican vote over 1872  
was 11,859, and over 1874, 14,470. Increase of Dem-  
ocratic vote over 1872, 39,157; over 1874, 18,672. The  
total vote in 1876, including the Cooper vote, was  
920,133; in 1874, 181,333; in 1872, 168,465. Every  
county shows an increase on both sides. Of 21  
counties the Republicans carry 11 and the Demo-  
crats 10, on the general ticket, but by the dis-

| 1876.         |              |               |                | 1874.        |                |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Simmons, Rep. | Sumner, Dem. | Simmons, Rep. | Albright, Dem. | Sumner, Dem. | Albright, Dem. |
| Camden        | 6,534        | 5,974         | 5,174          | 4,468        | 4,468          |
| Cape May      | 1,053        | 863           | 935            | 868          | 868            |
| Camdenland    | 2,382        | 3,449         | 3,449          | 2,985        | 2,985          |
| Gloucester    | 2,961        | 2,730         | 2,985          | 2,985        | 2,985          |
| Salem         | 2,979        | 2,817         | 2,369          | 2,985        | 2,985          |
| Total         | 17,397       | 15,434        | 14,908         | 13,001       | 13,001         |

Simmons's majority, 1876, 1,943; do, 1874, 1,943.

THIRD DISTRICT.

| Fugh, Rep. | Smith, Dem. | Dobbin, Rep. | Smith, Dem. |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Atlantic   | 1,692       | 1,432        | 1,394       |
| Washington | 1,697       | 1,438        | 1,395       |
| Merced     | 6,102       | 6,013        | 5,291       |
| Ocean      | 1,294       | 1,579        | 1,637       |
| Total      | 16,185      | 15,513       | 13,717      |

Fugh's majority, 1876, 562. Dobbin's 1874, 966.

THIRD DISTRICT.

|                                                   | Atherton, Rep | Ross, Dem. | Clark, Rep. | Ross, Dem. |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Middlesex.....                                    | 5,305         | 5,776      | 4,573       | 5,221      |
| Monmouth.....                                     | 4,730         | 6,901      | 4,368       | 5,836      |
| Union.....                                        | 5,304         | 5,834      | 4,687       | 4,574      |
| Total.....                                        | 15,359        | 18,511     | 13,629      | 15,631     |
| Ross' maj., 1876, 3,152; Ross' maj., 1874, 2,053. |               |            |             |            |
| FOURTH DISTRICT.                                  |               |            |             |            |

|                                                     | Veeche,<br>Ind. | Clark,<br>Dem. | Pence,<br>Rep. | Hamlin,<br>Rep. |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Hunderdon                                           | 3,559           | 5,589          | 3,349          | 4,889           |
| Somerset                                            | 2,201           | 3,851          | 3,251          | 3,751           |
| Sussex                                              | 2,119           | 3,549          | 1,749          | 2,289           |
| Warren                                              | 2,731           | 3,535          | 921            | 4,151           |
| Total                                               | 11,901          | 17,336         | 9,251          | 14,111          |
| Clark's maj., 1876, 5,433; Hamilton's, 1874, 4,654. |                 |                |                |                 |

FIFTH DISTRICT.

|                                               | Miller,<br>Rep. | Cutler,<br>Dem. | Phelps,<br>Rep. | Cutler,<br>Dem. |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Bergen                                        | 3,509           | 4,235           | 5,208           | 3,738           |
| Morris                                        | 5,594           | 5,297           | 4,504           | 5,434           |
| Passaic                                       | 5,579           | 5,424           | 4,358           | 4,758           |
| Total                                         | 13,822          | 15,026          | 11,670          | 11,670          |
| Cutler's majority, 1876, 1,444; do., 1874, 7. |                 |                 |                 |                 |

SIXTH DISTRICT.

|       | Peddie, H.<br>Rep. | Ward,<br>Rep. | Ward,<br>Rep. | Peddie,<br>Dem. |
|-------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Essex | 15,041             | 16,041        | 13,785        | 15,785          |

Baxter, Greenback, 493.  
Peddie's majority, 1876, 1,514; Teece, 1874, 108.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

|                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Stansbury, H. B. | Scudder, Darby |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Rep.             | Rep.           |
| Hardenburg majority, 1876, 5,671, 60                                                                                                                                                               | 8,372            | 15,000         |
| 1878, 11,390, 17,831                                                                                                                                                                               |                  |                |
| 1874, 11,738; gain 3,862.                                                                                                                                                                          |                  |                |
| Total Republican majorities 1876, 3,938; do. 1878, 1,244; do. 1874, 1,934.                                                                                                                         |                  |                |
| Total Democratic majority, 2,053.                                                                                                                                                                  |                  |                |
| In 1872 the Republican majorities aggregated 30,577; decrease, 2,454.                                                                                                                              |                  |                |
| For State Senate the official majorities are as follows: Burlington, Dem., 93; Cape May, Rep., 83; Hunterdon, Dem., 1,673; Middlesex, Rep., 1,000; Monmouth, Dem., 1,000.                          |                  |                |
| Temperance candidate in Burlington received 30 votes.                                                                                                                                              |                  |                |
| The Assemblymen, while the Republicans carry thirty-two of the sixty districts upon the general ticket, they lose three local disaffected seats, only gain one. The four districts are as follows: |                  |                |
| Second Burlington—Hayes, 11; Dem., Assembly 49.                                                                                                                                                    |                  |                |
| Sixth Essex—Hayes, 568; Dem., Assembly, 197.                                                                                                                                                       |                  |                |
| Third M. river—Hayes, 1,069; Dem., Assembly, 1,000.                                                                                                                                                |                  |                |
| Fourth Middlesex—Hayes, 55; R. p., Assembly, 21.                                                                                                                                                   |                  |                |
| The Greenback voter in Assemblymen was as follows: Atlantic, 15; Essex—First, 11; Third, 57.                                                                                                       |                  |                |

The carrying of any one of the above districts would have secured the Republican United States Senator to succeed Mr. Frelinghuysen.

**OFFICIAL VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND.**

The Providence Journal says that the official carrying of Rhode Island for President is as follows:

Electors results as follows:

| Republican.                 | Democratic                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Samuel S. Arnold.....16,759 | Wm. R. Lawrence.....10,712   |
| George A. Briggs.....16,759 | John A. King.....10,712      |
| Nathan F. Little.....10,738 | Albert B. Lewis.....10,712   |
| Charles J. Fitch.....15,737 | John W. Greenbank.....10,712 |
| Prohibition.                |                              |
| Isaac Steere.....68         | Harris W. Aldrich.....61     |
| Samuel J. May.....61        | John W. Aldrich.....61       |
| Samuel Boyd, Jr.....63      | Will in Renner, Jr.....61    |
| Samuel J. May.....61        | Samuel J. May.....61         |

The total vote totals up 25,327, larger by 3,490 than the vote cast in the former State election in 1889 which we believe had never been equaled and new.

**THE VOTE OF OREGON.**

The following dispatch appears as a special telegram from the Lewis Republican, signed by the

Democratic member of Congress from Oregon: ROSKRU, Oregon, Nov. 13.—Oregon has gone Republican. The Peter Cooper movement injured Tidien seriously here. LAFI LARK.

**A CLEAN SWEEP IN NEBRASKA.**  
The Omaha Republican of the 12th inst. says: "Nothing like full returns have been received up to this hour from Nebraska, but the official count shows that the Republican can claim a majority of four years ago. Thirteen counties from which such official reports have been received show a majority for the Republicans. The counties which include all the Democratic strongholds, it is safe to set down the State as 'solid.' Gov. G. A. Burdick has been elected Governor, and the Republican Congress, together with Majors for contingent, have made a clean sweep. It is safe to have the estimate being that it will stand ninety Democrats to thirty Republicans. The large Republican, the twenty-two Democrats to sixty Republicans in the House. The independent ticket has few prospects in Nebraska, but they are clasped with the Democrats above."

**BRIGANDAGE IN NEW-MEXICO.**  
SANTE FE, Nov. 21.—A mail-coach was stopped last night ten miles north of Los Vexas, New-Mexico, by four masked men, who, being well armed, compelled the driver and messenger to alight. They then took from the coach pouches and boxes of every description of value, except some silver bricks, which they said were too heavy to carry. They also carried off a silver line. No clues to the thieves has yet been obtained.



























1992

**AMUSEMENTS**

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>WALLACE'S.</b><br/>Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Proprietor and Manager of the eminent dramatist and comedian, the engagement of WALLACK'S COMPANY, commencing at 8 o'clock FRIDAY as a brilliant comedy with the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT as a brilliant comedy. His appearance as "THE GUN".<br/>In his celebrated new drama, the SHAUGRAVE.<br/>The engagement of Mr. WALLACK's company being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy FORBIDDEN FRUIT will be followed during the run of THE SHAUGRAVE, which will be removed after his engagement expires, and replaced by a new play. BOX SEATS will be produced.</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">BOGICATUL.</p> <p>EVERY NIGHT at 8.<br/>EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2.50.<br/>will be performed<br/><b>THE MONTEVERDI.</b><br/>with the original cast including Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. H. Montgomery, Mrs. J. E. B. Jones, Miss M. A. Stevenson, Mrs. R. Holland, Mr. Edwin M. Leonard, Mr. Wm. C. Sullivan, Mrs. F. D. Lyne, Miss Mary Pontil, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine</p> |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Wallace's exhibition, as originally represented at  
the University Building, will continue at  
Boxall's office open daily from 8 to 6. Places may be re-  
secured four weeks in advance.

TRANSCENDING THE EYE FOR. 20, at 1 P. M.  
**THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM,**  
BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION OF

THE OCEAN'S WONDER.

"KIU-GYO" OR TRIPLE-TAILED FISH.

AMERICAN ANGLER.

THE RARE SPOTTED CODLING.

UNION FISH AND THOUSANDS OF

NEW CURIOSITIES.

PLASING CARPACES, BEAUTIFUL ROCKERY,  
TROPICAL PLANTS, CLASSIC STATUARY.

DIRECTED AFTERNOON AND  
EVENING CONCERTS

ORCHESTRA BY HANLEY & POWWORTH.

SOUTH THEATRE. LAST NIGHT  
JACKET & PALM TREE. LAST LESSONS AND MANAGER  
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.

LAST ONE OF THE TRIUMPHANT PRODUCTION OF  
THE TRIUMPHANT PRODUCTION OF THE TRIUMPHANT  
NARDANA PALM. NARDANA PALM. NARDANA PALM.

**WEEK** **THE UNBROKEN MANNING**  
The new costume drama, with  
Mrs. E. C. BANGS and  
Miss E. C. BANGS

**BUT** **THE NEW GRAND BALLETS**  
Introducing the new  
premiere danseuse, one of the Grand  
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 Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run between New-Tork (foot  
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 LEAVY NEW-YORK, LEAVY BALD BAY.  
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**ING.**—Steamer **CASIKHUK** and **INTERMEDIATE** **TRA-**  
**DE.**—Steamer **ANDREW HADGKIN**, from Franklin st.  
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**ERS.**—**ALBANY**, Capt. **W. H. HARRIS**, will run be-  
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 heated by steam pipes. Meals on Eur. plan paid.

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**ON** **FRIDAY** **14TH** **INST.**—**FOR** **NEW-YORK**  
 at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

**FOR HINGHAMPORT AND ALL PLACES ON**  
**THE** **COAST.**—**FOR** **NEW-YORK** **ON** **FRIDAY**  
 at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

Steamers leave for Baltimore ship at 11:30 A. M.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

[illegible]

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## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

## SOUTH CAROLINA FOR HAYES.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS COMPLETE THEIR LABORS AND ADJOURN SINE DIE—REPUBLICAN ELECTORS RECEIVE THEIR CERTIFICATES—WORK OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD—THE SITUATION IN FLORIDA—TO-DAY'S ACTION IN THE COURTS.

The Board of Canvassers of South Carolina have rendered the further interference of the State Supreme Court unnecessary. They held a final meeting yesterday, while the Democratic lawyers were in court asking for new and various orders, and issued certificates of election to the Republican Electors, State officers, and to all members of the Legislature, except to those claiming to be elected from Edgefield and Laurens Counties. The Board then adjourned sine die, its legal term of life expiring at noon yesterday. The reasons for this action of the Canvassing Board are fully explained in our dispatches. The Legislature, under these circumstances, will be Republican. It has the counting of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. Wade Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has issued a proclamation on the subject. The Louisiana Returning Board yesterday completed the canvass of seven parishes, making sixteen in all on which there was no contest. The aggregate Republican majority they show amounts to 6,110. This appears to complete the list of uncontested returns. To-day it is probable the returns from the Parish of West-Baton Rouge will be taken up, and with this will begin the taking of the mass of evidence prepared on both sides in the contested cases. The receipt of threatening letters by the board continues as usual, and it is alleged that a conspiracy has been discovered whereby the two colored members of the board were, for a consideration, to act in concert with the Democratic member to be appointed, and everything was to be done in the interests of the Democracy. In Florida public attention is wholly concentrated on the proceedings which will take place before Judge WHITE, of the Circuit Court, to-day. Argument is to be made by able counsel on either side on the orders previously issued, that the Governor show cause why he should not be restrained from canvassing the vote of the State, and on the Board of Canvassers why they should not at once commence the canvass of the vote. No decision, it seems probable, will be reached to-day.

## REPUBLICAN SOUTH CAROLINA.

SHILLY-SHALLOWING OF THE DEMOCRATIC JUDGES—PROMPT FINAL ACTION OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS—THEY GRANT CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION TO THE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS, AND TO THE SENATORS AND ASSEMBLYMEN CLAIMING TO HAVE BEEN EJECTED, EXCEPT IN EDGEFIELD AND LAURENS COUNTIES.

By Telegram from our Special Correspondent. COLUMBIA, Nov. 22.—At the opening of court this morning Chief Justice MOORE said that in view of the importance of a speedy decision of the question of who has the prima facie right to seats in the Legislature, which convenes here next week, the court had settled upon an order to be issued to the Board of Canvassers, so far as Assemblymen and Senators are concerned. After passing upon the question of the judicial powers of the board, or how far they had a right to go behind the returns as forwarded to them, the court had concluded to grant a mandamus directing the board to certify to the election of such members of the Legislature as they had represented in their report to the court to have been elected on the face of the returns, leaving it to the Legislature to determine their right to a permanent seat in that body. The mandamus was accordingly issued. Gen. COOK, on behalf of the Democrats, then asked for an order similar to the second order asked for yesterday, except that it only applied to Presidential Electors. It required the board to go on and compare the returns of the County Commissioners with those of the Managers of Elections; to note the irregularities, discrepancies, &c., and report the same to court. Some discussion then ensued as to the regularity of this mode of practice, and the court finally suggested that, in order to avoid all irregularities, the counsel had better commence anew if they desired to ask for another mandamus. This was a clear back down from yesterday's decision, when the court allowed counsel to amend the pleadings so as to get half a dozen different judgments on one application for a mandamus. Counsel adopted the suggestion, however, and a recess was taken to allow them to draw up affidavits on which to base the new application. At the close of the recess the affidavits were submitted and a mandamus prayed for in reference to the returns for Presidential Electors, as stated above. This being a new proceeding, the counsel on the other side, of course, had to be allowed time to answer, and the court gave them till Friday morning, to which time the court adjourned.

Meanwhile the Board of Canvassers, who held their sessions at the other end of the Capitol and taken action which will greatly simplify, if it does not render unnecessary, any further proceedings before the court in reference to their powers and duties. The law of South Carolina, as interpreted by the board and always acted upon heretofore, requires the board to complete their work as State Canvassers within ten days from the time they commence their sessions, Sundays excepted. The time expired at noon to-day. There is a difference of opinion among lawyers as to the true interpretation of the statute, but at all events there is no law, and has been no order of the court, requiring them to sit longer than the ten days they have been accustomed to sit. The board, therefore, completed its work and adjourned sine die at the expiration of that time, and is no longer in existence.

Before adjourning, the board certified to the

election of the Republican Presidential Electors, three Republican, and two Democratic Congressmen, all the Republican State officers, and all the Senators and Assemblymen claimed on either side to be elected from Edgefield and Laurens Counties. Certificates of election were issued by the Secretary of State, and are now in the hands of all of these men, or on their way to them, having been sent by messengers. All this is understood to have been done before the mandamus of the court was granted to-day. At any rate it was done before the writ was served upon the board. No certificates were issued to members of either party claiming election from Edgefield or Laurens Counties.

The effect of this action on the proceedings now pending before the court will readily be seen. The attorneys for the board will return in answer to the application for mandamus made to-day that the board no longer exists, and they are, therefore, unable to consult with them as to the truth of affidavits submitted by the returners. The members composing the board will return that they have performed their functions, adjourned sine die, and ceased to exist. The question will then arise whether the board has been guilty of contempt in not certifying to the election of members from Edgefield and Laurens. Mr. ALKEMAN, of opinion, and all Republican lawyers here agree with him, that there can be no contempt, for two reasons: In the first place the board adjourned before the mandamus was served upon them. In the second place, they will claim that they have done all the mandamus requires them to do. They were required in substance to certify to elections in accordance with the report which they made to the court. Now, they expressly stated in that report that the returns from Edgefield and Laurens are accompanied by such evidence of irregularity and fraud, that they are unable to ascertain who has received the highest number of votes. In Laurens County, for instance, the returns were accompanied by a protest of one of the Commissioners, and an affidavit that he signed them under compulsion. Whether the intent of the court was that certificates should be issued by the board for these counties is not known.

It is said that one of the Judges, at least, will put the same interpretation on the writ which the board does; but, in any event, the lawyers say that this defense is sufficient, if there were no other, to prevent the court from declaring the board in contempt. The effect of this action of the board will be to throw the organization of the Legislature into the hands of the Republicans, as in the absence of the eight members from Edgefield and Laurens, the Assembly will stand 60 Republicans to 55 Democrats. The Legislature has the counting of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, which will enable them to open up the whole question of fraud, intimidation, and violence.

The board gives as a reason for their adjournment sine die to-day, first, that the statute, as they interpret it, required them to do so; and, second, that if they had not done it the Democrats might hereafter claim that they have no power to issue certificates because the time for them to do it has expired. In other words, it was done to prevent the possibility of the Democrats getting any advantage hereafter on the pretense that the board had not complied with the law.

W. A. COOK, the eminent lawyer of Washington, arrived here to-day, and was in court during the proceedings this morning.

## A PROCLAMATION FROM WADE HAMPTON—HE BEGS HIS SUPPORTERS TO CONTINUE AS PEACEABLE AS THEY HAVE BEEN DURING THE CANVASS—THEY MAY PLACE IMPLICIT CONFIDENCE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 22.—Gen. Hampton has just issued the following address:

To the People of South Carolina: The Board of Canvassers have, by their unprecedented action to-day, shown not only their contempt and defiance of the Supreme Court of the State, but their utter disregard of their own official integrity. While the grave questions determining the result of the recent election were pending before the Supreme Court, composed of three Justices belonging to the Republican Party, and in direct violation of the orders of this tribunal, the board have issued certificates of election to the Republican Presidential electors, and to the Republican State Officers, and have refused to give certificates to Democratic members of the Legislature who, by the returns of this same board, have been elected in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. This high-handed outrage is well calculated to arouse the indignation of our long-suffering people; but I assure them that this daring and revolutionary act of the board can have no legal force whatever. I appeal to you, therefore, in the fullest confidence that the appeal will not be overlooked, that you will maintain, even under that provocation your character as an orderly and law-abiding people. During the past exciting canvass you have studiously avoided even the semblance of a purpose to disturb the public peace or to transgress the law. Your cause—and it is the cause of the Constitutional Government of the country—has been carried to the highest court of the State, and we are willing to abide by its decision, feeling assured that this tribunal will see that the laws shall be enforced and justice secured.

WADE HAMPTON.

## HOW THE VOTING WAS DONE IN EDGEFIELD—GRAPHIC PICTURE OF THE SCENES AROUND THE POLLING-PLACES—RUNNING THE GANTLET TO THE BALLOT-BOX—THE WAY TO ROLL UP DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES.

From an Occasional Correspondent. COLUMBIA, Monday, Nov. 22, 1876.

Notwithstanding the provision that no man shall be deprived of any political privilege enjoyed by him on account of race, color, or previous condition of service, by some of the persons constituting the board of election, a guard was put on the part of the managers of election, two polling-places were established in the village of Edgefield, one at the Court-house, called No. 1, for the whites; another at Macedonia Church, on the edge of the village, professedly for the colored. The former no colored man attempted to approach until late in the evening. Then, it being found that, in consequence of the tactics employed at the church, but a small portion of the colored population would be able to vote there, an attempt was made to vote at No. 1. United States Marshal Beatty succeeded in getting six or eight to the box, but beyond that number all efforts were in vain. Every approach to the Court-house was cut off by horsemen, who formed a cordon across every path, while crowds of white men packed the steps and porches of the Court-house building, preventing the approach of any one suspected of Republicanism. Up to nearly ten o'clock, the hundreds of colored voters, waiting to deposit their ballots at poll number two, which they had been made to believe was exclusively their own, were prevented from even getting near the box by

the crowds of white men already in the building awaiting their turn. Amid all the strife and danger of the unusual contest in which they were compelled to engage, not a gun or pistol was to be seen in the hands of any of the persons of the outraged but law-abiding blacks. If there was a weapon among that suffering mass, it was most skillfully and considerably concealed. A few, it is true, had sticks, but beyond that they were as defenseless as the children of a New-York public school. They never gave the least promise to a threat, and even daunted, when requested to do so, from indignation in a cheer for the candidates of their choice.

All the previous night the place was in possession of a mob of white men, dancing in the Court-house and yelling everywhere. From daylight until 10 o'clock the black men's polling-place, so called, was surrounded by at least three hundred mounted men, some on horses, some on mules, some with Confederate uniforms trimmed with yellow, all with red shirts, and obeying the commands of "Gen." Gary, who, pistol in hand, yelled his orders to open or close ranks, advance or retreat, as he would have done had he been leading a rebel regiment against the men of the North in 1861. In addition to the mounted men there were a large number of footmen, but all armed, having the same paces, and obeying the same orders as the mounted force.

At 9:45 o'clock United States Deputy Marshal Beatty obtained a company of United States Infantry under the command of Capt. Kellough, who detailed a squad of four and afterward eight men, under Lieut. Hoyt, to open the way to the poll. This squad pierced the ranks of the "red-shirts" who had packed their horses so closely together that the only approach to the windows, back of which was the voting booth, was under the bellies of their horses. Another, however, was made by the gallant officer, at imminent risk of his life and the lives of his men. Over the heads of the little band of mounted men, who were held, not a man of that drunken, foul-mouthed crew had his pistol in hand with his finger on the trigger. This eight brave men, representing the United States, opened and kept open a narrow pathway along which the poor, unarmed negroes had the dangerous privilege of running the gauntlet.

Every black or brown man that essayed to reach the box through this threatening and furious cordon was greeted with opprobrious epithets, such as only South Carolinians can utter, and which they intensified by interjecting every variety of rebel yell. If one ungoverned word had fallen from the lips of a colored man, a scene of carnage would have followed. Every black or brown man that essayed to reach the box through this threatening and furious cordon was greeted with opprobrious epithets, such as only South Carolinians can utter, and which they intensified by interjecting every variety of rebel yell. If one ungoverned word had fallen from the lips of a colored man, a scene of carnage would have followed. Every black or brown man that essayed to reach the box through this threatening and furious cordon was greeted with opprobrious epithets, such as only South Carolinians can utter, and which they intensified by interjecting every variety of rebel yell. If one ungoverned word had fallen from the lips of a colored man, a scene of carnage would have followed.

In the afternoon, the whites having done all the voting and repeating at Poll No. 1, which was regarded as necessary to accomplish their ends, it was suggested that the crowd of anxious colored men, who should go there to vote. Some suggested that no man should go there to vote, some suggested that unless they had crept between the legs of the horses, they would have found no way of approach. In other portions of the district similar and even worse scenes were enacted. At Cooper'sville the managers were assaulted and run off by 12 o'clock.

At another polling place both the manager and the United States Supervisor were put to flight, and the voters of the district before the time for opening the polls. At another the Democratic manager got exclusive possession of the box, and retained it long enough to bring about the curious result of giving a large Democratic majority at a poll where ten black Republicans had voted to one white Democrat. By these, and similar nefarious ways, the Democrats made a majority of 3,000 in a district where there are not that number of legal voters all told. It is significant of one of the methods employed, that in the State of Georgia, which this district abuts, there were 30,000 less votes cast at this election than at the last. They were sent into South Carolina and Florida. The villainy of which this is but a poor outline will, I have reason to believe, be fully exposed by the reports to be made both by United States Marshals and the officers of the Regular Army on duty at the various points.

G. N.

## THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.

THE ACCIDENTAL MISPRINTER OF REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKETS—A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION PROBABLE—DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO COUNT IN THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—THREATENING LETTERS—SIXTEEN PARISHES CANVASSED—A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 6,110.

By Telegram from our Special Correspondent. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—It is now estimated by the Democratic Committee here that the votes lost to the Republican Electoral ticket by the omission of five names from the ballots in 2,000 of the parishes will aggregate nearly 3,000. There is no doubt that many votes were lost in the way indicated, and what disposition the board will make of the incomplete tickets is a question which promises to give rise to a great deal of discussion. It must be understood that the tickets in question are headed as follows: "For President, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio; for Vice President, William A. Wheeler, of New-York." Then come the names of all the Electors at Large, and after them part of the District Electors. Five names are omitted from some of them, however, and three names from others. In every case the names of the Electors at Large appear, and each ticket is headed by the name of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President. It is claimed by many prominent Republicans here that the vote which was cast for the Electors at Large should also be given to the District Electors whose names do not appear, as it was clearly the intention of the person casting the ballots to vote for Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President. A well-known Louisiana lawyer contends that even if the five Electors referred to are defeated by the means indicated, the three who are elected would have power to fill all vacancies; in short, that the places of those defeated by the mistake in the ticket should be considered vacant, and to be filled in the same way as in the case of the death or resignation of an Elector. As I have already stated, the question will undoubtedly give rise to a protracted discussion.

During the day it has been reported, on what appears to be good authority, that the reason for the non-appointment to fill the vacancy on the Returning Board by appointing a Democrat, had been contemplated, was that certain prominent local Republicans had unearthed a conspiracy entered into between the Democrats and Casarav and Kenner, the two colored members of the Board. By the terms of this reported agreement, the

members named were to act in concert with the Democrat who should be appointed to fill the vacancy, and with him count in the whole Democratic ticket. For this treason to their party they were to receive \$100,000 each. It is but just to state that Messrs. Packard and Kellogg disclaim all knowledge of this transaction. I mention the report because it is attracting a great deal of attention here.

Since the Returning Board has commenced its sessions, Madison Wells, its President, has been in receipt of numerous letters threatening the lives of himself and his associates. The following, which was received last evening and read in the executive session to-day, is a fair sample of these communications:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1876.

Mr. Madison Wells: Although a stranger to you—and God knows I wish I may always continue to be one—I wish to say a few words to you and give you a little advice. If by and through your means and the Board of Returners with which you are associated, Samuel J. Tilden should be elected out of his legal election—of which, here in the North, there is no earthly doubt—I would not give the value of a glass of whisky for your life, for five of us have taken an oath to have your blood in the case of counting the votes. I am in the manner we see by the papers you and the rest of your Radical nigger tools of a drunken loafer like Grant is here. Sir, look to your life, and for fear you may think this is a mere scare-crow letter, we are not afraid to subscribe our names, and defy you to do your best, and what is more, we are all American born.

Eltha Goodwin, Sam Heath, Charles Hunt, James Kelly, Phil Lind.

The board counted seven more parishes to-day, making a total of sixteen already disposed of. The returns, as far as made, shows a Republican majority of 6,110. It is probable that the contested parish of West-Baton Rouge will be taken up to-morrow.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—Immediately after the meeting of the board at 11:30 o'clock this morning, the committee of the Democratic Committee on Returns filed a motion for copies of the contested protests, &c., entered by the Republican side. The motion was taken under advisement. A protest against the rules adopted by the board was also filed by the Democratic counsel.

When the board went into executive session Gov. R. C. Wyckoff, a Democratic Elector at large, was excluded from the room, notwithstanding the fact that he had yesterday received a note inviting him to attend. The President of the board, President Wells, said that Gov. Wyckoff could only be present in case of a contest. The latter gave notice that he would file a protest.

The board went into executive session about noon, the following named gentlemen, composing the Democratic and Republican visiting committees, remaining in the room: Democratic Committee—Messrs. Palmer, Trumbull, Julian, G. B. Smith, and Taylor. Republican Committee—Messrs. Sherman, Hale, Stoughton, Garfield, and Kelley.

The Clerk reported that the returns from fourteen parishes had not yet been received.

The following parishes were canvassed to-day in executive session:

| Parish     | Tilden | Hayes |
|------------|--------|-------|
| St. Mary   | 640    | 320   |
| St. Helena | 640    | 320   |
| Texas      | 640    | 320   |
| Terrebonne | 640    | 320   |
| Verde      | 640    | 320   |
| Washington | 640    | 320   |
| Lafayette  | 640    | 320   |
| Total      | 4,480  | 2,240 |

## REPUBLICAN FLORIDA.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE CONTEST BEFORE THE COURT TO-DAY—THE LAWYERS ON EITHER SIDE—THE REPUBLICAN MASTERS OF THE SITUATION—DEMOCRATIC METHODS AND DEVICES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 22.—The situation is unchanged. To-morrow the mandamus and injunction cases will come before Circuit Judge White, in Chambers. It is understood that Mr. Sellers, of Philadelphia, and ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, will assist the local Democratic lawyers in managing their case. Gov. Barlow and Judge Emmons will appear for the Governor and the Canvassing Board. The public interest is intense. The knowing ones predict all sorts of things, but it is plain that the Governor and Canvassing Board are masters of the situation in law and in fact. The Democratic supposition that Gov. Stearns might attempt something of the all-hazard order is one of those legal fictions which serve the purpose of time-killing while the real work goes on. The more important matter of hurrying in returns from outstanding Democratic counties does not seem to weigh heavily on the minds of the Democratic leaders. An effort is being made to get up Democratic meetings throughout the State, for the purpose of influencing the Canvassing Board. One Democratic journal urges it, and wildly appeals to the people to get together and utter their faith and purpose. In the present excitement such a course is reprehensible. It shows how desperate desperation may become. The object is simply to try intimidation on a large scale, particularly aimed at the Board of Canvassers. Threats are still muttered against Gov. Stearns and the Republican leaders, and the possibility of a violent overthrow of the present Government is seriously entertained in Democratic quarters. It is proper to say that the Governor and his Cabinet are attending to their daily routine duties with calmness and dignity.

The Justices of the Supreme Court arrived to-day. A Democratic journal protests against the statements of a Times correspondent at Jacksonville, and frantically calls hard names, and summons the merchants and publicists of Democratic persuasion to issue counter-statements. The Times correspondent early picked the Democratic bubble, and exposed the trickery of the leaders. Every word sent by The Times speaks is true, with emphasis, and the half has not been told, and never can be. To deny the statements respecting Democratic frauds and threatened violence in Jacksonville County, whereby the Republican majority of 500 was turned into a Democratic majority of 106; the Kukluxing of the special train with couriers for returns; the hanging of colored men, and other methods of persuasion employed in Columbia County to increase the Democratic vote—to deny these things is to put a blank in a short Democratic method of rebutting overwhelming and unimpeachable testimony. It is too late in the day for this bluff and virtuous bluster game. The "solid South" cannot be vindicated or maintained after this manner. The country must know that the Republican Party of Florida has maintained itself creditably against most fearful odds. The methods of the Democrats have embraced not only the scandal of the tongue, but the dark devices of the assassin. The Democrats do not, hesitate to discuss publicly the short cut to victory in the

State and the nation by means of outrageous violence.

## DISPERATE TRICKS OF THE DEMOCRATS—THE STATE HONESTLY CARRIED BY THE REPUBLICANS—DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS FEARED—WHAT THE REPUBLICANS HAVE TO CONTEND WITH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following is an extract from a letter which has been received here from a gentleman holding a high, and responsible position in Florida:

The State is full of rife companies and of Winchester rifles in this city [Tallahassee] rifles have been brought in by the case. The night before election day numerous railroad bridges were burned as to prevent the running of trains. The wrecking of the train bringing in election returns you must have heard of. The State was honestly carried by the Republicans, but the returns of certain counties are yet held back by the Judge and no one can tell what changes will be made. The excitement is intense, and many Republicans have left their homes in absolute fear of their lives. The Democrats have a full hall of representatives here of all classes and characters, from Sam Bard to Manton Marley, and Gov. Doreheimer. The liberal use of money has already been detected at several points, and it is believed that the Tilden managers will stop at no trick.

The Republican leaders are as brave and determined a set of young men as can be found anywhere. They are unfettered, and are willing to suffer again, for our cause. They would not be allowed today if the United States troops were not here, but the soldiers are not counselors, and the need of the presence of more Republicans from the North, for aid and counsel, is keenly felt. All the dispatches our friends have sent out have been true, but to correctly understand and appreciate the position of the Republicans here, and what they have to stand upon against and contend with, you must be to stand up again and in contact with the informed rebels and their Northern allies.

## ALL INTEREST CONCENTRATED ON THE CONTEST IN THE COURTS TO-DAY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 22.—There is a perfect quiet in political circles here. Everything is suspended to await the contest before Judge White to-morrow, when the injunction against the Governor will either be confirmed or withdrawn, and the case of the mandamus against the Canvassing Board compelling them to begin work will be decided. On either side, and the argument will open at 11 o'clock to-morrow. The result can hardly be reached in one day. It is impossible to discover what course the counsel for the Governor will take, but it is believed he will deny the right of the court to issue an injunction against him. It is said, on the other hand, that, accepting the jurisdiction of the court, he will go into an elaborate defense of his right to canvass the Electoral vote. The city is crowded with strangers, and every train from the North brings new arrivals. There will doubtless be an appeal from Judge White's decision, no matter what that decision may be.

## VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WORK IN THE NAVY-YARDS TO BE STOPPED FOR WANT OF MONEY—THE PRESIDENCY—LITTLE INFORMATION RECEIVED EXCEPT THROUGH THE PRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It is now understood that construction work in all the navy-yards will be stopped in a few days. There is no money to pay workmen, the appropriation at the last session having been very small and insufficient. The only vessel on which work will be continued is the Trenton. Fortunately, the general condition of the Navy has been much improved during the last three or four years, and it is probable that by economical management a respectable naval force can be maintained in commission till the end of the fiscal year.

The excitement concerning the stationing of troops in Washington has entirely died away. To-day the subject is hardly anywhere alluded to, and everything except the Jackson Association moves on just as if there were no soldiers here. There is very little information received here in regard to the elections except that furnished by the press. The National Committee appears to have but little communication with Republicans now in Louisiana and Florida, who seem to be doing all that can be done to secure a fair declaration without suggestion or advice from this city. Of the action of the Returning Board of South Carolina to-day something is generally known, and people are anxious for the details. Mackey, who now argues in court that the Returning Board has no judicial power, four years ago, when he had a personal interest in the election, held and enforced the opposite theory. It has not been supposed here that the Returning Board would yield its rights without the determination of the highest judicial tribunal.

Mr. Hinton, declared elected over Jorgenson, to Congress from Virginia, according to the statement of the latter, was beaten by the votes in the ballot-boxes more than 3,500. There are registered in the district about 7,000 more colored than white voters, and if there are claimed to be 1,500 white Republicans in the district. This large majority was overcome by a variety of ingenious devices. Some of the polls were not opened in time to allow Republican votes to be gotten in. About 1,500 were lost in this way. The votes, as actually cast, would have shown Jorgenson elected by 55,000. Of this majority 2,000 are claimed to have been disposed of in this way: Where at any poll a count of the ballots discloses more in the box than the number of voters registered, a Judge of Election is blindfolded, and the ballots being placed in the box he draws out the number in excess of the registration. The Democratic ballots were very small and the Republican ballots were the usual size. The result was that blindfolded Judges easily selected about two thousand Republican votes in place of that number of Democratic votes which had been stuffed into the boxes.

The decision of the House last winter in the Goodie-Platts contest suggested the most effective way of winning out the majority in Republican counties. Defective returns were made by the Judges. A seal was not put upon the returns, or one of the Judges neglected to sign them. In one case the return showed only the whole vote cast, but did not say how they were divided. Following the action of the House last winter, these counties were all thrown out. By such means a district that has heretofore given more than 6,000 Republican votes this year has been made Democratic by a few votes, which will be enough for Gov. Klemper to give Hinton a certificate.

## HOW REBEL PLANS WERE SPOILED.

THE PROPOSED PROCESSION IN WASHINGTON—A RIOT TO BE INAUGURATED—BALTIMORE KUFFIANS TO ASSIST IN THE WORK—THE PLANS OF THE DEMOCRACY DISCOVERED—THE SCHEME PROMPTLY CHECKMATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The indications received here to-day of the indefinite postponement of the proposed Democratic celebration at Washington on the 29th inst. have provoked

the Democratic leaders to utterances which develop the intentions of the celebration. It has been made manifest by the tale of prominent Democrats, and the investigation of the Secret Service officers, who have been quietly at work in Baltimore, for several days past, that it was intended to inaugurate a riot by the procession at Washington, and that a large degree of aid was to be rendered from Baltimore. The Democratic campaign clubs have been drilling in secret, and making details of armed men to go over to Washington and take part in the contemplated disturbance. In every ward of this city there are Democratic political clubs largely composed of men who have served in the Confederate Army, and who keep up military drill and discipline in their organization. Within the past two weeks the clubs have been turned into military companies, and funds have been collected to send them over to Washington on the 29th. Having received information to this effect, the Government has had a dozen detectives in Baltimore since Saturday, who have been industriously looking up the matter and making reports to headquarters.

To-day the Democratic Campaign Committee received a dispatch from the Jackson Association of Washington that the celebration would not be held, and that they might stop all their preparations for it. The news was sent around to the ward clubs, and belligerent Democrats have since been cursing the timidity of Washington Democrats in permitting themselves to be frightened because a few hundred troops were sent there. It is a significant fact that Democrats who were at the head of the conspiracy to assassinate Lincoln in 1861, if he had passed through Baltimore, are now seen swaggering around the party headquarters, deep in conference with the leaders of the party. The Secret Service agents say the Government was early advised of the danger to result from the contemplated march on the 29th, and of the help it which was expected from Baltimore. The concentration of troops at Washington was the nature of a checkmate, and the operations of the Democratic clubs here have also been closely watched. The intemperate talk at Democratic headquarters to-night shows clearly enough that there was an evil design in the Washington celebration, which has been frustrated by the prospect that riotous proceedings would be quelled at the point of the bayonet. Nearly all of the Government detectives returned to Washington to-night, well satisfied with the success of their investigations in this neighborhood.

## THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Nov. 22.—The official vote of Kansas, with the exception of Barton and Pratt Counties, is now in. Hayes received 77,510 votes, Tilden 37,471; Hayes' majority, 40,039. The returns of two counties not received will increase this majority to 42,000. Governor J. W. Geary, of Kansas, has received 16,841. The majority of Phillips, Republican, for Congress in the First District, is 1,500. In the Second District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Third District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Fourth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Fifth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Seventh District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Eighth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Ninth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Tenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Eleventh District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twelfth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirteenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Fourteenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Fifteenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixteenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Seventeenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Eighteenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Nineteenth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twentieth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-first District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-second District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-third District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-fourth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-fifth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-sixth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-seventh District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-eighth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Twenty-ninth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirtieth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-first District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-second District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-third District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-fourth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-fifth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-sixth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-seventh District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-eighth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Thirty-ninth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Fortieth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Forty-first District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. 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In the Fifty-seventh District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Fifty-eighth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Fifty-ninth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixtieth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-first District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-second District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-third District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-fourth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-fifth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-sixth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-seventh District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-eighth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Sixty-ninth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Seventieth District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. In the Seventy-first District, Republican, for Congress, is 1,500. 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of Congress, to take the business as far possible out of their hands. The votes are to be given by the Electors appointed for that purpose. The Electors are to be appointed by each State, and the whole direction as to the manner of their appointment is given to the State Legislatures. Nothing was more clear to me than that Congress had no right to meddle with it at all; as the whole was entrusted to the State Legislatures, they would make provision for all questions arising on the occasion."

In February, 1821, James Monroe was declared elected President for a second term. John Galliard, a Frenchman, being President pro tempore of the Senate, and desiring to be relieved from the responsibility of passing upon the validity of the vote of Missouri, the two houses of Congress adopted the following joint resolution to be used in counting the Electoral vote:

Resolved, That the two houses shall resemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock, and the President of the Senate shall be the presiding officer; that one person be appointed a teller on the part of the Senate, to make a list of the votes as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the vote and the persons elected to the two houses assembled as aforesaid; which shall be deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two houses.

Resolved, That if any objection be made to the votes of Missouri, and the counting or omitting to count which shall not essentially change the result of the election, in that case they shall be reported by the President of the Senate in the following manner: "Were the vote of Missouri to be counted, the result would be, for A. B. for President of the United States, — votes; if not counted, for A. B. as President of the United States, — votes; but in either event, A. B. is elected President of the United States," and in the same manner for Vice President.

It will be noticed that the long-established form is followed in the first resolution, which passed both houses without a dissenting vote, as reported by Mr. Clay. The second resolution was adopted, after much opposition, to bridge over a present difficulty and prevent discussion in the joint meeting to count the vote. It is a precedent in a case where "the counting or omitting to count" shall not "essentially change the result of the election," and in such a case solely and only. Under the rules adopted in this case, the President of the Senate proceeded to open the certificates of the Electors of the State of Missouri. While proceedings were in progress, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, addressed the Chair, and inquired whether the vote of Missouri were or were not counted. Cries of "Order! order!" came so loud as to draw his eye. Mr. John Randolph rose and was addressing the Chair, when loud cries of "Order! order!" resounded from all parts of the hall. The Chair declared Mr. Randolph out of order and invited him to take his seat. Mr. Floyd demanded to know whether he was in order, and the Chair informed him he was not, "the only business being at that present time that prescribed by the rule." Mr. Randolph again addressed the Chair, but was requested to take his seat. No debate whatever was permitted, and the vote of Missouri was announced by the President of the Senate, in accordance with the instructions he had asked from Congress.

In 1829 and in 1833 the Electoral votes were counted in the hall of the House of Representatives, the only deviation from the long-prescribed form being the appointment of two tellers on the part of the House. But the authority of these tellers extended only to making a list of the votes "as they shall be declared," the President of the Senate being required then, as on all other similar occasions, "to declare or announce 'the persons elected.'" In 1837 the question arose concerning the legality of the electoral vote of Michigan, and was disposed of in precisely the same way as the question about the vote of Missouri in 1821. The ground of objection in each case was that the State in question had not been technically admitted into the Union. The most significant fact in connection with this count of the vote is that the Joint Select Committee, composed of Messrs. Tilden, Campbell, Reed, Comstock, and Lyon, of the House, and Messrs. Grundy, Clay, and Wright, of the Senate, reported that they did not feel themselves authorized to recommend the rejection of the Electoral votes of five Electors who were Deputy Postmasters, "the chief reason being that it would be a very delicate power to be exercised on the part of Congress to determine upon the qualification of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States."

The committee distinctly intimated that it "belonged to the Electoral College itself to judge of the qualifications of its own members." In 1841 and 1845, the votes were counted in the hall of the House under the old-time form of joint rule. The votes were to be put in the form of a list by the tellers, "as they shall be declared," and the President of the Senate was required to "announce the state of the vote and the persons elected."

At the meeting of Congress to count the vote, on the 14th day of February, 1849, Jefferson Davis happened to be teller on the part of the Senate, and George M. Dallas Vice President of the United States. When the two houses assembled, Mr. Dallas used this significant language:

"In obedience to law, the Senate and House of Representatives have assembled on the present occasion, so that I may fulfill the duty imposed upon me by the Constitution."

In answer to a suggestion from Mr. Stephens about abridging the reading of the returns, the Vice President stated that no motion was in order, and that no other mode of proceeding could be adopted but that pointed out by the Constitution of the United States.

In 1853, the proceedings were in the usual form, the Senate taking action first. Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, was teller for the Senate. No business whatever was transacted, except counting the Electoral vote, this being the day, in the words of Senator George W. Jones, "fixed by the Constitution for that purpose."

In 1861, Mr. Lyman Trumbull, who was Chairman of the Joint Committee on counting the votes, said, in reference to the rule reported: "It is the usual form of canvassing the votes for President and Vice President which has been adopted since the foundation of the government." Vice President Breckinridge, high authority in some quarters, referred to "the two Houses being assembled in pursuance of the Constitution," implying by necessary implication, that, if not assembled, it would be in violation of the Constitution. The result of the figuring of the tellers was reported to the Vice President through the ranking teller, Senator Trumbull.

Senator Wade moved to dispense with the reading of everything in the certificates of the Electors, except the result of the vote, at the joint meeting of Congress in 1865, but Mr. S. S. Cox reminded Mr. Wade and the Chair that it was not competent for this joint convention to have any motion submitted, in which opinion the Chair at once concurred.

The unbroken line of precedents to which we

have called attention compel these irresistible conclusions:

1. That both Houses of Congress, have assembled in order to be present at the counting of the Electoral votes the second Wednesday in February after each Presidential election as required by the Constitution, and that neither House has once absented itself since the foundation of the Government.

2. That the presiding officer of the Senate has invariably opened the certificates of the Electors, counted or caused to be counted the Electoral votes, announced the State of the vote and the persons elected, and that announcement or declaration has been deemed the official evidence of the persons elected, both by Congress and by the Country.

3. That when tellers have been appointed on the part of the House, or who has sometimes been called the teller of the Senate, taking precedence in rank, has been the medium of communication between the clerks or tellers and the President of the Senate.

4. That new joint committees and new joint rules have been adopted, or old rules re-adopted at each quadrennial joint meeting of Congress when assembled to witness the counting of the Electoral votes.

5. That should no joint rules be agreed upon, to follow the usual and customary mode of procedure would be in conformity to parliamentary law by which joint conventions and all similar bodies are governed.

#### THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

MARTINEZ-CAMPOS' SYSTEM OF STAMPING OUT THE REVOLT—SUSPECTED PERSONS TO BE SUMMARILY SHOT—SECRETRY IN HAVANA—ARRIVAL OF SPANISH GOLD.

HAVANA, Nov. 21, via Key West, Nov. 22.—Nothing whatever is known about the plans of General in Chief Martinez-Campos regarding the campaign. It appears that the Government purposes to keep his movements and plans as secret as possible, and some people even assert that the General has warned the newspapers not to publish anything without his special permission. He has thus far established no headquarters, but is paying flying visits in the towns, making a circuit where it is reported that he is summarily dealing with suspected and convicted insurgents. Report says he has ordered quite a number to be shot in Cienfuegos. He expects to clear the Cienfuegos of rebels in two months, and will then pursue them beyond La Procha. Last Thursday, while Gen. Martinez-Campos was on a railway train, running between Havana and Cienfuegos, the car containing his whole equipment was totally destroyed by fire. The cause of the fire is not given. The car also contained ammunition, which exploded, but, it is said, no damage was done. In this city the arrest and imprisonment of suspected Cubans continue. Some of the arrested parties are lawyers; the greater part, however, are workmen.

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—The steamer which arrived from Spain yesterday brought \$500,000 in gold for the treasury here. Spanish gold is quoted at 220 1/2 to 221.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Daily News* says the Spanish Government is determined to execute the men who seized the steamer *Moreto* and to send the vessel to sea. The *Moreto* was a Spanish merchant ship carrying a cargo of sugar and other goods. The vessel was seized by Cuban rebels and taken to Havana. The Spanish Government has ordered the vessel to be sent to sea, and the crew to be executed.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The Bureau of Awards today issued a supplemental list of awards embracing, among others, those of the Live Stock and Pomological departments, and a number of medals and diplomas.

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#### LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

PEACE OR WAR IN EASTERN EUROPE. THE PACIFIC ASSURANCES OF THE CZAR DIS-TRUSTED BY ENGLISH JOURNALS AND ACCEPTED IN GOOD FAITH BY THE BRITISH MEMBER OF THE CONFERENCE.

—THE SERBIAN MINISTRY—PROPOSED CONSTITUTION IN TURKEY—MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY INCLUDED IN IT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, *Standard*, and other Conservative journals, express complete distrust of the Czar's pacific assurances, as expressed to Lord Salisbury, the British Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in his interview with his Majesty, Nov. 2.

The Havas news agency in Paris reports that the Marquis of Salisbury, in conference with the Duke Dezas, expressed confidence in the sincerity of the Czar's pacific declarations, and said he was going to Constantinople with no preconceived intention, but with an ardent desire to preserve peace. He was disposed to agree to all propositions pending to ameliorate the condition of the Christians in Turkey.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "The Czar, in receiving various distinguished personages during the last few days, has stated that he would still hope for the maintenance of peace, but considered Russia's honor and his sacred duty to be at stake, the autonomy which he had demanded from the Porte. Mr. Maronovich, the Serbian Minister of the Interior, has been intrusted by Prince Milan with a special mission to the Czar, and will come here as a confidential agent of the Prince. It is expected that Mr. Maronovich will succeed in re-establishing cordial relations between Russia and Serbia, and will also succeed in inducing the conditions of Serbia's participation in war should the conference fail to bring peace."

Le Nord, the Brussels organ, in Brussels, confirms the substantial accuracy of the Russian programme published in the *Vienna Political Correspondence*. Le Nord adds that this programme is not absolutely inflexible, particularly as regards occupation of Serbia and Bosnia.

A dispatch from Serbia announces that the Serbian Ministers have tendered their resignations. The reason is not known. Prince Milan has not yet accepted the resignations, but the Ministers persist in their determination.

Lloyd's agent at Kertch telegraphs that the torpedo boats at that harbor are placed near the battery, and a gun-boat has been stationed to conduct a battery through Kertch Straits. None should enter uninvited.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The commission appointed to frame a new Turkish Constitution have concluded their labors and a draft of the document has been sent to the Grand Vizier. It is stated that the new Constitution will be promulgated and put in force before the meeting of the conference of the powers. Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at Berlin, and Midhat Pasha, as previously reported, have been appointed second and third Plenipotentiaries of Turkey at the Conference.

COLOGNE, Nov. 22.—The *Algemeine Zeitung* reports that the proposed Turkish Constitution establishes a ministerial responsibility and the equal rights of persons of all nationalities.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The *Post* Berlin special says Russia has proposed to the other Continental Powers a general prohibition of the exportation of horses by all countries.

The *Times* Berlin correspondent says the unprepared state of the Russian armaments can be imagined from the report of the St. Petersburg *Tednostoi* that the 100,000,000 roubles which the Government is now raising, have already been consumed by military expenses. The Russian Government has concluded contracts for supplies of provisions to be delivered at Bucharest and Turischa, in Rumania.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Times* says the Serbian War Department declares that the Servians will claim in the proceedings for the settlement of the line of demarcation several hundred villages on Turkish territory. These exaggerated demands, taken in conjunction with the fact that Russia recently made representations in regard to threatening languages, and the publication of the regular list several months since, but which were subsequently approved by the commission. The following are the awards to New York exhibitors:

J. B. Hoyt, No. 3 Double Leather Belt, No. 7 Line Shaft.

Anton Helms, 30 Double Leather Belt, No. 6 Line Shaft, Charles Behrens, 30 Double Leather Belt, No. 4 Line Shaft.

The Gutta-Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co., 220 Double Leather Belt, No. 6 Line Shaft, and No. 4 Line Shaft, and No. 6 Line Shaft, and No. 4 Line Shaft.

Charles Behrens, 30 Double Leather Belt, No. 4 Line Shaft, and No. 6 Line Shaft, and No. 4 Line Shaft, and No. 6 Line Shaft.

Niagara Pump Works, Pumps, No. 6 Boiler-house, and No. 4 Boiler-house, and No. 6 Boiler-house, and No. 4 Boiler-house.

Charles Behrens, 30 Double Leather Belt, No. 4 Line Shaft, and No. 6 Line Shaft, and No. 4 Line Shaft, and No. 6 Line Shaft.

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on foot out of plumb line. He also specified several other details which, in his judgment, went to show that the construction was defective.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE FRANKLIN.

THE SHIP SEEN ABOUT SEVENTY MILES FROM SANDY HOOK ON TUESDAY MORNING—SHE IS EXPECTED HERE TO-DAY.

The United States frigate Franklin, which left Vigo, Spain, several weeks ago, with the fugitive "Boa" Tweed on board, and which was last heard from at St. Thomas, where she had put in for supplies, and which port, he supposed, she left on the 11th inst., has not yet arrived at this port. A vessel was reported to have been seen at Sandy Hook on Saturday last, which was supposed to have been the Franklin, but it is now positively ascertained, by those whose opinion on the subject is entitled to consideration, that it could not have been her.

At New York, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at 10 o'clock, a vessel was seen at Sandy Hook, which was supposed to have been the Franklin, but it is now positively ascertained, by those whose opinion on the subject is entitled to consideration, that it could not have been her.

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## A MISSEMENT

**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**  
MR. JAMES W. MORRISSETT  
GRAND MUSICAL CONGRESS  
and  
CENTENNIAL SINGING FESTIVAL  
of the most distinguished  
LYRIC AND INSTRUMENTAL ARTISTS  
in the United States will take place  
in the THEATRE THOMAS  
UNIONED ORCHESTRA,  
who will appear in a series of  
INSTRUMENTAL AND OPERATIC  
PERFORMANCES.  
UNEQUALLED FOR AND FREE  
THIS MORNING, AT 9, the public sale  
of the LIBRARY will begin at 10 o'clock  
at KER BROOKS' 33 N. 7TH ST.  
MISS THURBERY and Signor BRIGNOLI in "I

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Mr. WALLACE, BOUCHICAT  
 Mr. DESTER WALLACE, Proprietor and Mgr.  
 Mr. Wallace is entitled to announce the theatre  
 of the eminent dramatist and comedian, the  
 FRUIT as his present season with the comedy FOE  
 FRUIT as a brilliant proof of his appearance  
 COIN  
 In his celebrated Irish drama, the  
 SULLY-GRANGE  
 The engagement of Mr. BOUCHICAT  
 being necessary, Mr. WALLACE, the  
 FORSBERG FRUIT, suspended during the re-  
 turn of FRUIT, will be resumed after his en-  
 gagement with a new drama, entitled ALL FOR  
 BE PRODUCED.  
 EVERY NIGHT AT 8.  
 EVERY SATURDAY EVENING AT 1 1/2.  
 will be performed  
 THE SULLY-GRANGE,  
 with the original cast, John Galt,

H. J. Montague, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. E. A. L. C. Stevenson, Mr. E. Holland, Mr. Edwin, Mr. A. C. Peck, Mr. T. J. Young, Mr. J. W. D. Pont, Miss Rose Wood, Miss Josephine Kate Sefton, and Miss Blaisdel, as originally represented in Walker's Theatre in 1874.

Box office open daily from 8 to 6. Places marked four weeks in advance.

THANKSGIVING MATINEE Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.

**THE GREAT NEW YORK AQUARIUM**

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.

A BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION OF

**THE OCEAN'S WONDERS.**

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LAST

"KIUQIO" OR TRIPLE-TAILED FISH.  
AMERICAN ANGLER.  
THE RARE SPOTTED CODLING.  
UNIFORM FISH AND THOUSANDS OF  
NEW CURIOSITIES.  
FLASHING CASCADES, BEAUTIFUL ROCKS  
TROPICAL PLANTS, CLASSIC STATUARY  
DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON AND  
EVENING CONCERTS.  
DIRECTED BY HARVEY E. DODWORTH

BOOTHS THEATRE. LAST N  
JABBETT & PALMER. LAST W  
ONE of the triumphant ma

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| Drain-<br>ing<br>Shor-<br>tse's<br>MATI-<br>NE<br>D.D.<br>T. ST.<br>ONE, | <p>WEEK</p> <p>BUT</p> <p>ONE,</p> <p>Mr. Rich-<br/>ard's<br/>other<br/>day</p> | <p>LOVE DREAMS, "THE ROMAN<br/> MARVELOUSLY MAGNIFI-<br/> cent, costumes, regalia, weapons,<br/> etc.</p> <p>THE GREAT CAST INCLUDING<br/> MR. F. C. BANGS<br/> AND THE<br/> NEW GRAND BALLET<br/> introducing the renowned BA-<br/> LETTES' dances, the "King<br/> of the Opera, Paris, and in scene, MILAN<br/> "Mr. L. DAVENPORT, principal dancer of the<br/> Milan, and "The Opera, Paris,<br/> "MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 1<br/> "Mr. L. DAVENPORT as "King<br/> of the Opera, Paris, and in scene, MILAN<br/> "Mr. L. DAVENPORT as "King<br/> of the Opera, Paris, and in scene, MILAN</p> <p>BARON'S GREAT SHOW.</p> <p>BARON'S GREAT MUSEUM.</p> <p>BARON'S WORLD-WIDE MEET-</p> |
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**AT GILMORE'S GARDEN,  
EVERY AFTERNOON.**

**FREDAY EVENING NEXT, A GRAND CON-  
CERT BETWEEN THE CHAMPIONS  
MARTINO LOWE, and  
Champion baritone carnyatt act rider.  
CHARLES W. FISH,  
Champion baritone soloist, and side.  
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP AND GOLD MEDAL  
CONTEST BY ACTS BY THE WHO COME TO  
Admission, 50 cents; children under nine p-  
cents. Orchestra seats, 25 cents extra.  
Doors open at 1 and 8:30; performance at 2 and**

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**

Proprietor..... Mr. Mc SHELDON  
Manager..... JAMES M. BRYAN  
**MISS**..... Every Evening, except  
Saturday, and

|                |                             |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>MULTON.</b> | <b>SATURDAY</b>             |
| <b>THE</b>     | <b>EVERY</b>                |
| <b>OPRAS.</b>  | <b>MATINEE.</b>             |
| <b>THE</b>     | <b>SATURDAY</b>             |
| <b>OPRAS.</b>  | <b>EVENING</b>              |
|                | <b>with further notice.</b> |

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**

**ELKS BENEFIT. ELKS BENEFIT.**

**B. P. O. ELKS. B. P. O.**

**TENTH ANNUAL BENEFIT**

**OF THE BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE**

**ORDER OF ELKS.**

**TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 23, 1876**

**Commencing at 2 P. M.**

**THE GRAND GALA DAY OF THE SEASON**

**THE PROSPECTIVE SOCIETY OF THE**

**dedicated for the BRILLIANT ENTERTAINMENT**

**be surpassed.**

**Tickets and reserved seats can be had at the box**

UNION LEAGUE THEATRE.  
 AMATEUR LINGUISTIC ENTERTAINERS.  
 THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 23,  
 commencing at 8 o'clock,  
 by  
 J. VARNUM MOTT, M. D.,  
 in aid of  
 THE HELPING HAND MISSION,  
 (No. 516 Water st.)  
 Tickets, \$1. Can be had at all the principal  
 stores and at the door.

"HARD TIMES."  
 LECTURE BY  
 REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

IN SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH  
61st st., between 23 and 3d avs.  
TUESDAY, NOV. 28, AT 8 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8TH AV. AND 23  
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.  
With its Great Realistic Plantation Scene,  
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.  
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

---

**BILLIARDS.**  
BILLIARDS.

Dolaney's National Grand Tournament, \$1,500  
cash prizes. A \$500 billiard-table to be  
making the best of the billiard players  
AT TAMMANT HALL, THURSDAY, AT 3 P.

J. Dion var M. Daly. Evening, at S. C. Dh  
 A. Gardner, J. Shill, and J. Weston.  
 Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, admitted  
 Admission 50 cents. RESERVED SEATS

**FINE ARTS.**  
 ART NOTICE.  
 THE VERY IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF  
 PAINTINGS  
 BELONGING TO THE  
 MARQUIS OF SALAMANCA,  
 NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION  
 DURING THE EVENING AT THE  
 KUNSTZ ART GALLERY,  
 NO. 6 EAST 23D ST.,  
 WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION  
 FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS,  
 NOV. 14 AND 15, 1883.

NOV. 24 230 20, 21  
R. BOMREVILLE AUCTIONEER

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**SKIN DISEASES A SPECIALTY.**  
YEARS—20,000 cures cured. VAN DYKE studied and analyzed every form of skin disease in its infancy and has been successful in its cure. If you have any skin disease, DR. VAN DYKE can immediately cure you so the disease will never re-Office, No. 6 West 16th st., New-York.

**TEXAS LAND OWNERS,**  
Under prearrangement, I will pay and lease your county where situated, or, I will take the same; and for land circular containing valuable information, THE HEAT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Galveston, T

**EPFUS' COCOA**.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. **WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS**.—FOR PALE PEOPLE. **OPHTHALMIC CHAMBERLAIN'S EYE REMEDY**.—FOR ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE EYE. **PREPARED BY DR. J. C. CHAMBERLAIN**.—NEW YORK DEPOT, **33 & VANDEBURG ST.**, **PALM BEACH**.

**MILK**.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING A FARM AND DAIRY, **WANTS** to supply a few families with milk for reasonable compensation; correspond solicited. Address: **M. M.**, No. 102 GREENWOOD ST., **NEW YORK**.

**CANDLER**.—NEW TREMISE, HOW CURED WITH **WATER**.—FOR THE POLIO, OR PARALYSIS OF THE LIMBS. **DR. J. C. CHAMBERLAIN**, 33 & VANDEBURG ST., **NEW YORK**.

**PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.**, WHO WOULD like to be supplied with **WATER**.—FOR THE POLIO, OR PARALYSIS OF THE LIMBS. **DR. J. C. CHAMBERLAIN**, 33 & VANDEBURG ST., **NEW YORK**.

**THE TOLL CATCH**.—**WANTS** **PIZZA** **MAKERS** **FOR** **THE** **WATER**.—FOR THE POLIO, OR PARALYSIS OF THE LIMBS. **DR. J. C. CHAMBERLAIN**, 33 & VANDEBURG ST., **NEW YORK**.

**MACHINERY.**  
**FOR SALE—BACK-GEARED LATHES.** 21 inch swing, 15 inches over carriage, 7 feet 9 inches between centres, compound rest; as good as new. be seen at the *Times* Building, No. 41 Park row.







## WM. M. TWEED'S RETURN.

THE FRANKLIN WITH THE RE-  
PRISONER—HIS RECEPTION  
BY NEW-YORK OFFICIALS—  
DONNER GLADLY TAKES HIM IN  
HE REOCCUPIES HIS ROOMS IN  
STREET JAIL—FULL ACCOUNT

States frigate Franklin, with  
on board, was sighted yester-  
day M., by the Western Union Tele-  
graph at Ocean Grove, and soon after  
drove off Sandy Hook, and crossed  
at 5 P. M. The gun-boat Catalpa  
Nicholson in command, and  
and other officials on board.  
Bay. The recaptured prisoners  
without delay to the Sheriff.  
him to this City, and to his  
table apartments in Ludlow  
to give him the details of Mr.  
and reimprisonment, as well  
account of his escape, his wan  
the face of the earth, his recap-  
squent voyage on board the

**RECEPTION OF TWEED**  
THE BAY BY NEW-YORK  
D SHERIFF—CROWDS AWAIT  
IVAL IN THE CITY, BUT FEW

9 o'clock yesterday morning,  
Nicholson, the Commandant of  
schooner, received a telegram announc-  
ing the capture of Tweed's gun-  
boat, with William M.  
was approaching Sandy Hook and  
the bar within an hour. He im-  
mediately ordered the tug Catalpa,  
and United States District Attorney  
District Attorney Phelps to  
the Catalpa, at the Battery. He  
heard the news of Tweed's ar-  
rest. He was immediately driven  
where the United States gun-boat  
ing. Less than one hundred persons  
were on board at the time. There was no  
main deck of the gun-boat except  
Nicholson, the officers, and the Sheriff.  
for nearly an hour. The United  
District Attorney Blusa, and also District  
then, arrived and embarked on the  
then left the dock and steamed  
Two Custom-house Inspectors were  
with them. They came to examine Tweed's

came alongside in his boat, and the Catalpa, which continued to steam. One hour and forty minutes were the time she left the Battery (1) e joined the gun-boat. She came Franklin, and Commodore Nicholson, Messrs. Bliss and Phelps, and these officials went on board the Commodore announced the their visit to the Captain.

was introduced to him as the official who was to take charge of the interview. He was then taken to the Custom-house Inspectors' office, where he was met by the inspectors and examined Tweed's license, and the District Attorneys Biss and Bennett then, apparently to ascertain if Tweed was really Tweed. On reaching the office of the ex-Tammany chief engaged in the act of solving the mystery of the fall of the fallen Boss, he was met by Tweed and made in descending. Tweed then looked at the officials. He recognized at once. A cold, formal nod was given to the fallen Boss and the man who was his jailer. Not one word was said. The party then went to the room where Tweed was to be kept, leaving Tweed below. They then the Custom-house Inspectors, the District Attorney, the Mayor, and the Sheriff. Franklin. The former handed the keys to the body of Tweed to the man who was to guard him. He then signed. Immediately after this time, the fugitive left the saloon, took the elevator to the Custom-house Inspectors, and was taken to the Sheriff, who took him to the jail.

[illegible][illegible]











## The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 24, 1876.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—AT 8:30—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.  
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—MISS MORROW—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neill, Mr. J. H. Boddard.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—AS TWO LIES—Mr. J. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. J. Morris.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAGBARK—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. J. Morris.

WELLS' GARDEN—BAR—Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. W. A. Crane, Mr. W. A. Crane.

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MARTIN and O'DONOHUE afford a much-needed proof that all interest in the good government of New-York has not quite died out among its best citizens.

Another equally gratifying proof of the same fact is afforded in the petition of New-York bankers and merchants, asking the Mayor to renominate Controller GREEN. The financial weight and authority of these names will be apparent to every one, and will certainly not be overlooked by Mayor WIGGAM. That official failed to gratify the wishes of JOHN KELLY's "personal and political friends," and the confident promises of his newspaper, in refraining from sending in the name of the Tammany "Boss" to the Aldermen yesterday. For the sake of the Mayor's good name and of the interests of the City, we trust that the disappointment of the political bunnies on this score will be permanent. The property, the intelligence, and the respectability of this City are "by a large majority" in favor of the reappointment of the Controller, though it may be perhaps too sanguine to expect that their wishes should be complied with. We have a right to expect, however, that the Republican Aldermen should resolutely abstain from lending their aid to the confirmation of any Controller nominated in the interest of Tammany Hall.

We are surprised to find that the *Sun* no longer claims to be good Democratic authority. On Nov. 13 it published an elaborate table of the county majorities, "mostly official," in Louisiana. That table purported to give "a liberal estimate of the majorities in Republican counties, they being in excess of the vote as declared by the Returning Board." We did not profess to understand the phrase last quoted, but we did accept the *Sun's* table as authoritative on the subject of Democratic claims. Till the *Sun* puts forth another, we must still decline to entertain the possibility that anything newer and more accurate has been published somewhere else. The *World* may be all very well as a magazine of artistic cookery and obscene literature, and when we want full details of the rebellion in Timbuctoo, or of the armed occupation of Washington, we shall turn to the marvelously-constructed columns of the *Herald*. But we do hope that the *Sun* will leave us some solid Democratic ground in its "mostly official" and entirely liberal tables of election returns. Of course, in its next table, it will take care to reduce TILDEN's majority of 7,773 by 666, plus another trifling error in Lafayette Parish of 231, making in all 897 votes on the wrong side.

## THE IMBROGLIO IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The complicated quarrel in South Carolina derives whatever danger it possesses from the partisan coloring which hides or distorts its essential features. The merits of the questions in dispute will be ignored by those who pretend to be indignant at what they describe as a disregard of lawful authority, and popular passion will be invoked to condemn the only feasible method of frustrating a shameless conspiracy. Fortunately, the facts which must form the foundation of a sound judgment lie in plain compass.

One pretense which meets us at the outset is too flimsy to mislead any intelligent observer. We refer to the new-born profession of respect for the Supreme Court of the State which is at this moment a characteristic of the South Carolina Democracy. Mr. WADE HAMPTON's appeal to the people is almost sublime in its impudence; but it has its counterpart in the alliance suddenly effected between the leading members of his party and the court which has prostituted its powers for the furtherance of that party's objects. Mr. HAMPTON has been a prime actor in a canvass remarkable only for the audacity with which the most infamous tactics were pursued. Every form of State authority was defied. A system of terrorism was organized which has rarely been paralleled under civilized government. Cruelty and murder were common occurrences. Prosecution was carried into every walk of life. Organized ruffianism rode rough-shod over the State, menacing its Republican voters, and producing a condition of things but one degree removed from anarchy. Of this whole system WADE HAMPTON was the guiding spirit. Among his lieutenants were notorious murderers. It was not until Federal troops were sent into the State that their tactics underwent any change. They submitted to Federal force sullenly and with loud denunciations of its alleged unconstitutionality. In the interim, bargains had been struck between the Democratic managers and Judges who owed their positions to Republican votes, but who were incensed against Gov. CHAMBERLAIN because of his work as a reformer. Two of the Judges of the Supreme Court stand in this category. The son of one of them the Governor had refused to commission on the ground of his disreputable character; and the father, within associate, happens to control the Supreme Court. There is hardly a Democratic lawyer in the State who, prior to the present quarrel, has not again and again assailed this chief of unworthy respect, and its Chief Justice as corrupt and unprincipled. The vicissitudes of politics brought WADE HAMPTON and his supporters into fellowship with Moses and one of his associate Judges, and the latter are now acting, not as decorous administrators of justice, but as men who disgrace the Bench and make merchandise of law in the interests of the Democratic Party. And the party, having thus got possession of the Bench, by means the most disgraceful and for purposes the most foul, now parades itself as the ally and upholder of law. At the same time it assails the Board of Canvassers, whose legal existence was as well assured as that of the Supreme Court, and whose jurisdiction is as independent of Moses's mandates as that of the State Legislature.

The State Constitution provides for the organization of the board, which legislation has invested with judicial powers. Excepting only the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, its authority over the returns is complete. At the beginning of its duties, it allowed itself to be badgered by Democratic lawyers, and to be led into pleadings before the court. This is really the grave mistake in its proceedings. It should have made the count and gone on with the scrutiny according to its best

judgment; certifying the results, and leaving the lawyers to fight after its work was finished. The court ordered a gross count to be made, and the board complied, the returns showing on their face a majority for the Republican Electors, with a slender majority for the Democrats on the State ticket, including the votes of two counties in which Democratic frauds and violence were matters of notoriety. Application was then made to the court for two writs of mandamus—one directing the board to certify the election of the members of the State Legislature according to the face of the returns; the other ordering the board to open the returns as regards the Presidential Electors, with a view to their manipulation by the Democratic managers. Both proposals were clearly infractions of the proper authority of the board, while the grounds on which they rested were as obviously antagonistic. If any scrutiny were to be instituted it should be thorough. But whether there should be any or none the board alone could lawfully decide. The court has no more right to say how the board shall discharge its duties than to prescribe the laws which the State Legislature shall enact. Two of the three Judges, however, obeyed Democratic orders, and granted the first of the two mandamus sought, delaying a decision in regard to the latter until the reassembling of the court to-day.

In the meantime the board was not idle. It was faced to face with an unscrupulous court, which, for partisan purposes, was intent upon usurping the functions belonging to the board, and reducing the members to the position of clerks to do the bidding of Judge MOSES and his Democratic friends. In these circumstances, what was the duty of the board? Had it awaited patiently the orders of the court, and obeyed them implicitly, it would have surrendered the trust confided to it and betrayed the public interests it was bound to protect. It could certify only returns approved by the judgment of its members, and was, therefore, bound in no respect to submit to the dictation of Judges who had become the mere tools of WADE HAMPTON's lawyers. The board did what it ought to have done in the first instance: it proceeded with the count; it cast out the votes of the two counties in which intimidation and frauds admitted of no dispute; it certified to the election of the Republican Electors, of the Congressmen—three Republican and two Democratic—of the members of the State Legislature; and then, having finished its work, it adjourned sine die. All this was done while the lawyers were wrangling, and before the issue of the first of the orders applied for, and when the court meets to-day it will find the game it consented to play blocked. There will be much more wrangling, of course. But the fact remains that the only body competent under the law to issue certificates of election has got through its task and has itself ceased to exist.

The affair is one that cannot be contemplated with satisfaction. It will lead to fierce and protracted strife in the State, and will almost certainly involve the interference of the Federal Government in one form or another. So far as the merits of the case are concerned, they seem to be altogether on the side of the board; and if any further attempt is made to overthrow its work, by judicial usurpation or otherwise, it will become the duty of the President to afford the State Government whatever aid is required for the maintenance of local authority. Something more than the sanction of Judge MOSES is required to render WADE HAMPTON supreme in the State.

**THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD.**  
The completion of its work by the Board of Canvassers of South Carolina, and the growing certainty that the vote of Florida is clearly for Mr. HAYES, makes the interest in the Returning Board of Louisiana greater than ever. The Democrats have spared no pains to bring this body into odium, and we are bound to say that some things which it has done in the past, as well as some which it is now doing, do not meet our idea of what a body of this kind ought to do. We quite agree with the report made by Mr. WHEELER, Mr. HOAR, and Mr. FRYE that in at least one important point the board, in its action of 1874, passed beyond what the law said it might and should do. We should be glad now if the board had, before taking up its work, seen the vacancy in its numbers filled by any reputable Democrat whom the Democratic Committee chose to name. We should be glad, too, if all its proceedings had been open to the press, to be fully reported by Republican and Democratic papers of New-Orleans, and, as far as they chose, by the papers of the other States.

But we are not ready, because of these errors or faults in the board, to say that its return of the Electoral vote should not be taken as the just and true return. So far from this we are, that we think that the board is sure to make a fair return; that the will of the voters will be as fully and fairly given in that return as the laws of Louisiana will let it be, and that whatever wrong there may be springing from the act of the board will grow from the fact that it cannot make up for the great robbery of votes brought about by the "White Man's Party." The board cannot change the votes which colored Republicans were forced to cast for Democratic candidates. It cannot give votes to the colored Republicans who were forced or frightened to stay away from the polls. It cannot now redress that change in the political relations of Louisiana which flows from six years of almost unbroken cruelty, violence, and lawlessness on the part of the "White Man's Party" and the terror and helplessness of the blacks. In these things, if in any, the Returning Board of Louisiana will fail.

Any fair man who will look at the acts of the board, as they have been given in the press of both parties, must see that it has put about itself so many safeguards, so many barriers to wrong on its own part, that if we could not trust its members, we must still take what it does as right. It has admitted five men of standing and of skill in politics from each party to watch its work. It has given these men the right to see and hear everything that goes on in the board, both in open and in close meeting, and it has also given them a chance to

have every word spoken in those meetings taken down by short-hand reporters. Its rules for treating the contests over which it is given jurisdiction are fair and carefully framed to give each contestant his full rights. What any contestant wishes to ask of a witness must be written down and given to his rival at least twenty-four hours before the witness is called, in order that the latter may be cross-questioned. These, and other like rules, show a purpose on the part of the board to deal justly. If its members were not meaning to do so, they would not place so many safeguards about their action as they have done.

But we may as well say, once for all, that a great deal of what the Democrats are alleging about the character of the board is wholly untrue. Some of them, we see, have been rash enough to call it a "carpet-bagger" board, as if men born in one part of our common country could not, in any case, do their duty in another part. This is a mean insult to thousands of upright Northern men who have settled in the South to make it their home, and to do for it what men like them have done for the North. But it happens that whatever the members of the board may be, they are not "carpet-baggers." Mr. FRYE, of Maine, who was one of the committee of which Mr. WHEELER and Mr. HOAR were the other Republican members, in a letter which we publish this morning, says that all the members of the board are men of property in Louisiana, the two white men being Southerners, and the others, being colored, are undoubtedly Southerners also, though of a class which the Democrats always leave out when they speak of "the people." Mr. FRYE also says of the Chairman of the board that he is a "thoroughly honest man," and what is of quite as much moment just now, he adds, "I know he cannot be tempted by Democratic promises, or driven by their threats."

But, even if the members of the board meant to do wrong, we have seen that they cannot without its being straightway known to their most watchful foes. We beg our readers to look, for a moment, at what we should be driven to take as the vote of Louisiana, if we refused to accept the decision of the board. Nothing more or less than the estimates of a partisan committee, already shown in many respects to be false, unexamined, and unverified, and verified only by the certificate of, perhaps, one MCGENERY, who at one time pretended to be Governor of Louisiana, but whom his own party a year ago owned to be politically dead. Whatever flaws there may be in the past of the Returning Board, they are as dust in the balance weighed against the utter want of all likeness to authority in MCGENERY. Whatever room there may be for objection to the course of the Returning Board in some details, they are not worth naming by side of such an unmeasured and violent usurpation as a certificate by MCGENERY would be. Yet Mr. POTTER, a gentleman who is very proud of his nice knowledge of constitutional law and his fine scruples as to the bounds of official power, gravely suggests that the man he impudently calls "Governor" MCGENERY may give a certificate to a set of Democratic Electors; that this certificate, if sent to the House, can be made the ground for that body's refusal to acknowledge a lawful President; and that so the Democratic scheme can be carried through. If Mr. POTTER can get this way of looking at the rights of States and the duty of Congress once fairly adopted in American politics, he will prove himself, in the language of BURKE, an "able architect of ruin." He will have made every Presidential election the sure occasion of civil war.

**TWO PRESIDENTS.**  
Our people have become so accustomed to read of fresh revolutions in Mexico that they regard each new crisis with a decreasing interest. The present complications, however, are peculiar. They arose from an alleged informality in the election for President, and they have resulted in an attempt to establish two Presidents. LERDO is in possession; he claims to have been regularly elected. IGLESIAS has established himself at Leon, in the State of Guanajuato, as Provisional President, which office he claims to hold by right of succession. The election for President in Mexico was held last summer, and the Congress, which combines the functions of an Electoral College with those of a legislative body, was overwhelmingly for LERDO. When the Congress met in October, that body proceeded to register the popular will, and elected LERDO by a vote of 131 to 45. The two great parties in Mexico are the Liberals and the Conservatives, the latter being distinctively a clerical or reactionary organization. LERDO was the candidate of the Liberals in 1872, and was then elected. His re-election is another triumph for the friends of peace, order, progress, and liberalism. In 1871 there were three candidates, JUAREZ, LERDO, and DIAZ, the last being the representative of the reactionists. JUAREZ was successful; the Lerdists accepted the decision of Congress, (as an Electoral College,) but the friends of DIAZ, with that insolence and lawlessness which have always characterized them, revolted. They have been in a chronic state of discontent ever since, and DIAZ still pretends to have been fairly elected, and maintains a movable seat of government in the North. By the death of JUAREZ a vacancy was made in the Presidency, and LERDO was chosen. His term of office expires on the first day of December, 1876.

IGLESIAS was President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and by virtue of that office, is the Vice President of the Republic. In case of a failure to elect a President, or of a vacancy in the Presidential office being created by death, resignation, or disability, the President of the Supreme Court becomes Provisional President until a new election can be held. When the Congress had chosen LERDO, last October, IGLESIAS protested to the court of which he is President, averring that the election was irregular and void. This was done in the interests of the reactionary, or "Conservative" Party, of which IGLESIAS is a prominent member. It was, of course, designed to secure for himself the Presidential office. His proposition was voted down, only two of the nine Judges voting with him. After this defeat he obtained a month's leave of absence, and was sup-

posed to be silenced. He now declares the Presidential office vacant, assumes to act as Provisional President, and with his two friendly Judges of the Supreme Court, has set up a Cabinet and other machinery at Leon. DIAZ was reported to have been in sympathy with IGLESIAS, although DIAZ, in denying the legal rights of President LERDO, has heretofore been obliged also to refuse to acknowledge the authority of the Supreme Court. IGLESIAS was chosen to his office under the same law by which LERDO was elected.

In Mexico mere assertion usually takes the place of fact. DIAZ asserted that he had received the popular vote of the people, and he demanded that the Congress should declare him elected. If he is now willing, as he probably is, to defer his claims to IGLESIAS, it is only because he knows that the latter is just as violent a reactionist as he is himself. Both these pretenders agree in a policy which would be oppressive to the people and fatal to all political progress. LERDO represents the law-abiding, peaceful, and liberal elements of the Republic. IGLESIAS represents all that is repressive and retrogressive. As a significant fact, it is mentioned that his supporters at once attacked the American missionaries, with the cry of "Death to Protestants!" Of course, such a violent and arrogant party as that which now has IGLESIAS at its head, does not trouble itself with constitutional provisions, which happen to count against them. They pretend that LERDO is not constitutionally elected, and that IGLESIAS is, therefore, constitutionally Provisional President. The fact that LERDO's first term of office has not yet expired, and that a failure to elect his successor would not create a vacancy in the Presidency until December, has wholly escaped the attention of this strict constitutionalist. They have taken time by the forelock, and have pronounced for IGLESIAS in advance of the expiration of the constitutional term of office.

It is a discouraging state of things for Mexico. The country has just begun to recover from the effects of a long and exhausting civil war. Business is again disturbed, and the capital which was seeking investment in the Republic will be, temporarily at least, frightened away. The ambition and intrigue of one man, and the insolent pretensions of a reactionary party, have precipitated one of these revolutions now so unhappily common in our sister Republic. The main body of the people do not usually sympathize with these violent proceedings. They have gradually been brought to look upon them as the squabbles of rival chieftains, neither of whom have any special claim to power, except what they carry in the clans which accompany them. Forms of law have no longer any significance, and these are lightly set aside whenever an ambitious politician contrives to seize upon a quibble which gives him the slightest pretext for revolt; or a military adventurer boldly proclaims his intention to rescue the people from what he calls "oppression." The Liberals have certainly shown great moderation, and they have uniformly acquiesced in the result of popular elections. The reactionists have always been insolent, aggressive, and noisy. They have never stuck at any measure which might secure power for their party, and the ridiculous pretensions of IGLESIAS, unconstitutional and revolutionary as they are, fairly illustrate the temper of his party. While professing to regard the popular will and conform to the letter of the fundamental law, they violently invade both law and common justice. It is not certain how long this revolution will last. Unfortunately, the Mexicans are so familiar with revolutions that they submit with the stolidity of despair to the ruin and disorder of each new fight for the Presidency.

**TO HOWL OR NOT TO HOWL.**  
On Wednesday the New-England colleges to the number of three met and organized a New-England Rowing Association. Dartmouth, Brown, and Trinity were the colleges which accomplished this feat, and they expect to have a nice little regatta at New-London next summer, where neither Cornell nor Columbia can perpetrate the revolting crime of beating New-England oarsmen. This action is the dual death-blow to the old College Rowing Association, and henceforth no undergraduates will row at Saratoga, except those belonging to New-York and New-Jersey colleges.

The first blow at the Saratoga regatta was the withdrawal of Yale. It is undoubtedly an error to suppose that Yale refused to row at Saratoga because of the repulsive habit of winning which Cornell and Columbia had acquired. The fact that last year Cooke had a crew which could have commanded victory on Saratoga Lake as certainly as it did at Springfield ought to be sufficient evidence that it was not any fear as to the probable result which dictated Yale's withdrawal. Yale and Harvard had rowed against each other for years before the Rowing Association was formed, and they desired to renew their old contests on the old terms. This was one reason why Yale, and subsequently Harvard, left the association. There was, however, another reason which may have influenced those collegest who came, and which naturally led to the withdrawal of the other New-England colleges, and to the momentous and imposing action of Dartmouth, Brown, and Trinity.

The chief attraction of a regatta to the New-England undergraduate mind is the opportunity which it affords, or ought to afford, of enabling the enthusiastic student to follow the oarsmen by running along the shore, to wave greenbacks in the air, to challenge bets, and to howl with the utmost vigor of the human lungs. This was why the New-England colleges fought against rowing on Saratoga Lake, and insisted upon the selection of the Springfield or New-London course. At Saratoga the undergraduate had to view the regatta from the top of a hill, where howling was a hollow mockery. No man can sit on a bench at a "grand stand," in the presence of ladies, and howl with any real comfort, especially when the particular boat on whose behalf he desires to howl is a nearly undistinguishable dot on the surface of a lake. As the conditions of the Saratoga regatta cast a gloom over the ablest howlers, so also the same conditions rendered the waving of greenbacks, with a view to open-air betting,

a spiritless performance. Indeed, so great was the care exercised by the Saratoga managers to render the regatta a chase and delicate spectacle, that betting men felt as though the offer of a wager on any boat was the next thing to disorderly conduct in church. Moreover, the depressing influence of Mr. MORRISSEY's "club-house" was bitterly bewailed by the New-England men. It was seen to be inevitable that persons desiring to bet on the regatta would quietly go and buy Mr. MORRISSEY's pools, instead of betting in public, in a really earnest and picturesque way. It will be remembered that Amherst College refused to row at Saratoga in 1874 expressly because of the demoralizing influence of MORRISSEY's pools, which, in the opinion of the most thoughtful of the Amherst students, were subversive of all public betting and directly hostile to the best interests of public howling. Such were the real New-England objections to the Saratoga course, and, as the College Rowing Association insisted upon the selection of that course, the New-England Colleges have finally withdrawn from it, and have resolved to row where they can howl and bet to their hearts' content.

Whether Brown and Dartmouth and Trinity will be joined by the rest of the New-England colleges—for there are one or two others—remains to be seen. Yale and Harvard decline to have anything to do with them, and Amherst, Bowdoin, Wesleyan, Williams, and the Amherst "Aggies" have not yet decided whether to howl at New-London or to abandon that branch of study. The truth is that there is no real demand for the new association. Yale and Harvard will row at Springfield next summer, and there is nothing to prevent the other colleges from attending the regatta and giving their whole minds to public howling. The banks of the Connecticut will be all before them where to howl, and after the race is over they can go and howl in the streets and hotels of Springfield, as was their custom in days gone by. It is odd that Dartmouth and Brown and Trinity do not perceive that in order to howl and bet it is not essential that they themselves should row. Some of the best howling that New-England students have ever achieved was done in the days when Yale and Harvard were the only rowing colleges, and when Lake Quinsigamond and the town of Worcester were the happy howling grounds. Let Yale and Harvard furnish the oarsmen, and let the other colleges swell the chorus of howls. Thus all parties will be satisfied, and the true object of a New-England Rowing Association will be achieved.

Such will probably be the final result of the dissolution of the old Rowing Association. Cornell and Columbia and Princeton will probably continue to row at Saratoga after the quiet and orderly































## The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 25, 1876.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**—*BARBARA*—Mrs. F. C. Briggs, Mrs. Agnes Booth, grand ballet and chorus. Matinee.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**—*THE TWO ORPHEANS*—Mr. C. E. Thorne, Jr., Miss Kate Claxton. Matinee.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**—*HANLEY*—Mr. Edwin Booth. Matinee—*LATY OF LYONS*.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**—*AS YOU LIKE IT*—Miss Fanny Davidson, Mr. C. E. Thorne. Matinee.

**BISHOP'S GARDEN.**—*BARA*—Mr. W. A. Crane, Miss Alice Westcott, Miss E. M. Morrill. Matinee.

**WALLACK'S THEATRE.**—*THE SHAGBARK*—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss L. J. Pyra. Matinee.

**NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.**—*RAIS AND CIRCUS FISH AND LAND ANIMALS.*—STATION, N. Y.

**GILMOR'S GARDEN.**—*P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.*—STATION, N. Y.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.**—*ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ART, SCIENCE, AND MECHANICS.*

**STRAIN HALL.**—*12 P. M.—PIANO CONCERT.*—Mrs. Annetta Bishop, Mr. A. Vivian.

**WAGLE THEATRE.**—*MONTREAL, COMEDY, BURLESQUE.*—Matinee.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**—*GRAND NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.*—Matinee.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**—*MINSTREL, FARCE, AND NEGRO COMEDIAN.*—Matinee.

**HELMES' WONDER THEATRE.**—*PARADISE, PASTORAL, MUSIC, AND BURLESQUE.*—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinee.

**GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.**—*Sunday evening—Concert.*

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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**NOTICE.**  
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This morning THE DAILY TIMES consists of six pages. Every newspaper is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.

The inevitable conflict of authority between the State officers of South Carolina and the Supreme Court was advanced a step nearer yesterday. In judging of the merits of this controversy, it is as well to remember that the court has, from the first, been the aggressor. In consenting to argue about its powers before that tribunal, the Returning Board may have given some color to a perfectly unfounded usurpation, but such action could not alter the fact that the board is a judicial body of entirely independent jurisdiction, empowered to discharge certain duties prescribed by law, which the court might be called on to interpret, but which it had no power to set aside. The court undertook to reduce the members of the Returning Board to the position of its clerks, but it overreached itself. Now it has undertaken to proceed with the canvass of the vote of South Carolina as if all the functions of the Returning Board had been transferred to Justices MOSES and WILLARD. Disregarding the decision of the board on the vote of Laurens and Edgefield Counties, it contemplates ordering the Secretary of State to issue certificates of election to the members of Legislature fraudulently and forcibly returned from these two counties, and has adjudged the members of the Returning Board in contempt. The court is, in fact, attempting to take into its own hands the executive and legislative, as well as the judicial, functions of the Government of South Carolina.

The Democratic force of making elaborate arguments, on what Mr. KELLY would call a "hypothetical case," in Florida, was concluded to-day. The absurdity of the whole proceeding is only too manifest. There is the affidavit of Gov. STEARNS, declaring that he had no intention of pursuing any such course in regard to the vote for Presidential Electors as that with which the Democrats credit him, and there is the certainty that if he did adopt any such view of his duties, the injunction of the court is powerless to restrain him from carrying it into effect. But, according to our correspondent, the view entertained by the Governor is that the law simply requires him to ascertain and declare the result as given by the Board of Canvassers, and to issue thereupon certificates to Presidential Electors and State officers who are found to have been duly elected. His judicial powers, if any, must, on such a theory, be of the most limited character, and the Democratic demonstration in court seems to be chiefly intended for effect on the North. In spite of violence and trickery, the cause of TILDEN is beginning to be accepted as hopeless among his friends in Florida.

The Louisiana Returning Board is showing a scrupulous adherence to technical rules calculated to disarm the hostility of the most fault-finding of Democrats. It has decided to count only the votes for Electors whose names were actually printed on the ballots, and thus to deprive the Republican ticket of the benefit of the very natural presumption that the voters for HAYES intended to support the full number of Republican Electors. The board would certainly have been amply justified in refusing to defeat the obvious purpose of the voters because of a blunder in the printing of the ballots, and it seems rather a fine-drawn scruple which prevented them from so doing. But the fact that they are resolved to stick very

closely to the letter of the law, no matter which party is hurt, should certainly put an end to the reckless imputations on their methods and motives which have been so freely bandied about by the Democratic press.

Some opinions of prominent bankers and merchants are given in our news columns to-day, which may help to explain the phenomenon of a continued influx of gold to the country, in the face of an exceptionally low premium. These opinions find appropriate illustration in the table furnished from Washington, of imports from Great Britain. From this it will be seen that during the last ten months we have imported 35,000,000 yards, or nearly fifty per cent, less of cotton fabrics than we did for the same period last year; that linen goods show a falling off to the extent of 22,000,000 yards, or about twenty-five per cent; that we have imported forty per cent less of British earthen and china ware, and thirty per cent less of hardware and cutlery than we did in 1875. The imports of woolen cloths have diminished by nearly one-half, of worsted stuffs by one-fifth, and of carpets by one-half. As the volume of our exports has suffered but little, if any, diminution, and as the balance can be remitted more cheaply in specie than in any other form, the influx of gold and silver is not very difficult to explain.

## SETTLING DOWN TO DEFEAT.

The journals which are supposed to derive their inspiration from Mr. TILDEN, and which, in their discussions, certainly give evidence of his oversight, are singularly reticent with regard to the position of affairs in South Carolina. They have little to say as to the possibility of conflict between the members of the Returning Board and the Supreme Court, and they have ceased to mock the common sense of their readers by pretending that any conceivable issue of the conflict, if it occurred, can be of the slightest use to Mr. TILDEN or his party. This sign of returning reason comes late, but not too late to assist in restraining the mischievous feeling which persistent misrepresentation and falsehood have occasioned. For a time, perhaps, a certain proportion of Mr. TILDEN's supporters really believed that he had been elected, and that his title to the Presidency was jeopardized by fraud. But the pretenses which deceived them were too transparently false to endure the strain they have experienced, and one after another they have disappeared, leaving the victims of misplaced confidence in no mood to endure further appeals to their credulity. They have been told that Ohio, Wisconsin, Oregon, and California were theirs, and they found that not one of these States were ever in doubt, and that the claim, from first to last, was known to be untenable by the managers who set it forth. Attention was then concentrated upon the three disputed Southern States. Fraud was imputed in each of them. In each, however, the conduct of the Returning Board has vindicated the integrity of its members, and divested the Democratic allegations of the last particle of plausibility. There has been no concealment, no equivocation, by any of them. The South Carolina board, accepting the Democratic suggestion, counted the returns as they appear on their face, and found the Republican Electors elected. From that moment, no vestige of hope for Mr. TILDEN remained in South Carolina. Whatever room for controversy there might be in respect to the State ticket, there could be none as to the Presidential vote. The only question was whether the majority for the Hayes Electors should be six or seven hundred, as it appeared on the gross returns, or ten times that number, as it would have appeared had the votes in the various counties been subjected to thorough scrutiny. Hence the indifference now shown by the Tilden journals in this attitude to the quarrel which the indecent conduct of the South Carolina Supreme Court has provoked. Its effect upon the fortunes of Mr. WADE HAMPTON, and upon the temper of the two Judges who undertook to set what, apparently, they are unable to deliver, we need not inquire. The material fact is that the Tilden papers have finally dropped South Carolina as a State in dispute, and that, with unwonted discretion, they decline to identify themselves with the travesty of law that would make Judge MOSES infamous if his professional standing were not already determined.

It may be safely assumed that the same course will be pursued when the proceedings in Louisiana and Florida reach the stage at which further falsification becomes impossible. Under certain conditions, we might be disposed to ascribe to pluck the perseverance which ignores the inevitable until it actually comes to pass. But there is no true courage in the desperate tactics employed by the Democratic managers to break the force of defeat at Tallahassee and New-Orleans. The same disregard of lawful State authority which was manifest at Columbia, the same pursuit of unworthy ends by ignoble means, the same audacious presentation of claims that are known to be untenable—all are evident in the management of the Democratic case in Louisiana. There may or may not be a Democratic majority on the face of the returns as received; but though we have had an infinite amount of bluster, and many displays of a characteristically truculent temper, we have seen no specific denial of the fact that the returns from some parishes are altogether fraudulent, and that the scrutiny which the board is empowered to make will place beyond doubt the success of the Republican ticket, National and State, by decisive majorities. In resisting the processes that must lead to this result, the Democrats are simply playing the game that they had already played in South Carolina, with even a stronger assurance of impending defeat. When that can be concealed no longer, doubtless Mr. TILDEN's newspapers will quickly accept the situation.

Will they, therefore, forego attempts to foster a spirit of mischief among the members of their party in the House of Representatives? Is the revolutionary programme promulgated by the *World*, and endorsed by Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER, to be abandoned? May we assume that the Democratic House will not precipitate a conflict with other branches of the Government, or, by reckless partisanship, endeavor to delay the final formalities of the Presidential election? These questions cannot yet be answered in the

affirmative. The party has desperate leaders, who may do their utmost to bring about the dead-lock which Mr. POTTER has tried to justify. These things, however, cannot happen before February, and the interval is long enough to develop that sober second thought which may keep even the Democratic Party from rushing upon destruction. Had the counting at Washington followed immediately the counting by the States, within two or three weeks after the election, the constitutional system might have been strained to the verge of breaking. Popular feeling was excited, and prudential counsels might have been unheeded. We might have had bloodshed and civil war. The great body of the people have already outgrown the passions which then prevailed, and look calmly upon the contest and its consequences. A few hot-headed adherents of TILDEN vex the country with their senseless cries, and it is only necessary to glance over the papers which come to us from Mississippi and other points of the South to perceive that that section has still a plentiful supply of idiotic editors. But there is an abundance of Democrats who have no liking for the fools who advocate murder as a political argument, and no disposition to tolerate Mr. POTTER's scheme of a two-headed Presidency. Gradually, but surely, this temperate element in the Democratic ranks will assert itself in conjunction with the Republicans, and with the entire non-partisan body of citizens, on the side of law and order. These influences, united, will be irresistible. Disputes may arise, of course. Complications there will be, perhaps, proceeding naturally from circumstances not explicitly provided for in the Constitution. They can be rendered perilous only by making patriotism subordinate to partisanship, and by setting up passion as superior to law. We have sufficient confidence in the American people to believe that, if such a crisis arise, they will treat it with the moderation and firmness which will divest it of danger.

## CHANGES IN ORIENTAL TRADE.

The reported failure of one of the large American business houses in the East Indies a short time since, a report that has since been contradicted, has brought to public attention the changes, both financial and social, that these great mercantile houses have undergone during the past ten or twelve years. The manner in which business was conducted by the English and American residents in the principal seaports of China and the East Indies, prior to the close of our civil war, has no parallel in modern commercial relations, and in order to find one we should probably have to go back to the days of the maritime republics of Italy, when true social distinction and the successful prosecution of trade were held to be co-ordinate in popular estimation. No doubt this combined social and commercial spirit, which was found alike in Hong Kong and Calcutta, was an outgrowth of the system established by the officials of the East India Company before that organization passed into happy oblivion; but it continued after this event, and has only of late yielded to the pressure of mercantile competition.

These enterprising merchants who some forty years ago established the houses in China and the East Indies that have since been familiarly known to business men all over the world, found themselves in the possession of a rich and untried field, where the exercise of shrewd judgment and moderate effort produced exceptionally fortunate results. The one drawback to this was, that while living in that remote corner of the globe they were shut off from the social advantages of more civilized communities. Telegraphs, railways, and steamers that would in any way facilitate intercommunication between such distant points as Western Europe, America, and Asia, were then unknown, and the foreign settlement at each port was thrown pretty thoroughly upon itself for everything that would make the life there other than a dismal routine. Of course, where such mutual dependence existed, discordant elements were to be dreaded and avoided; and thus in the selection of young men from this country and England who were to begin active life with subordinate places in these mercantile establishments, the principals, with rare good sense, selected those whose social position and education at home qualified them to be gentlemanly in manner and companionable wherever they might be. Upon reaching his port of destination, the dignity of his position was speedily impressed upon the new arrival. He was placed on a footing of social equality with the resident head of the house with which he was connected; while the affairs of the common household of which he was a member were carried on, at the cost of the firm, with a degree of style and lavishness of expenditure to be met with in few private establishments in this country. To this, in time, were added an over-formality in dress and that precision of manner which is ordinarily denoted as the "old school." However, all this was in harmony with the spirit of Oriental opulence and luxury in which these business enterprises were carried on; and what would have seemed highly absurd in clerks in dry-goods or leather stores on Worth street or in "the Swamp," was in no way out of place in the young man who had his apartments in a huge stone palace of a building, and was waited upon by a dozen coolies. Money was easily made, and the heads of the various houses liked to encourage a generous mode of living. Indeed, so thoroughly was this the case, that it is stated that it used to cost one of the large English houses some fifty thousand dollars per annum to maintain its domestic establishment at Hong Kong, this, of course, in no way including salaries and business expenditures.

## RUSSIA AND THE CONFERENCE.

The English Tory press are apparently unanimous in assuming that the Czar's pacific intentions, expressed in his conversation with Lord LOUIS, the British Ambassador, on Nov. 2, are purely imaginary. In this conversation, and in a dispatch of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the Russian Ambassador in London of Nov. 7, the Russian Government denies all design of dismembering Turkey, or of acquiring Constantinople. Personally, the Czar disclaimed this ambition in the strongest language, and stated that the only object of Russia in all this was the amelioration of the condition of the Christians under Turkey; while he scouted as absurd the project of a future conquest of India by the Russians. These mild and reasonable words are thought by the Conservative Party of England to be entirely inconsistent with the mobilization of the Army and the placing a new loan by the Russian Government. The Marquis of Salisbury—a man who is much respected even by his political opponents—on the other hand, is reported to have expressed much confidence in the Czar's pacific intentions, and will no doubt attend the conference as representative of Great Britain disposed to put every reasonable confidence in the words of the Czar.

It must be remembered, in weighing the intentions of the Russian Government, that there are virtually now two powerful parties in Russia; one, represented by the Emperor and many of the nobility, sincerely desirous of peace, while the other, led by the Prince and supported by the Army and the masses of the people, is anxious for war against its old enemies—the Turks. The Czar has been forced to yield to the popular impulse, and in order to save Serbia, has presented a peremptory ultimatum to Turkey. He has put himself and the Empire in such a position that he must support words by deeds, and if he did not arm and prepare means of war, he might suddenly be a burst of fanaticism of the Turks, be driven to a declaration without any preparation, and have the disgrace of seeing Serbia utterly wasted, and even small Russian corps defeated, because he was not ready. Even if he were determined on a reasonable peace, he must arm. There is no alternative. The whole loan of \$50,000,000 has already been used, it is said, in merely equipping and refurnishing the Army.

Should the conference meet and adjourn with no guarantees that the Christian *rayahs* would be protected, or reasonable reforms carried out, obviously Russia must demand securities with arms or forever lose her position as protector of the Eastern Christians against the Moslem. In fact, such a result would probably cost the Czar his crown. The very position of Russia requires that her demands be backed up by guns and men. The future conduct of the Porte is not to be measured by European and civilized precedents. The Sultan has too often promised reforms in the face of danger and forgotten them when secure. It is claimed that the great reform which Sir STAMFORD DE RED-CLIFFE thought he had obtained in 1856, of the testimony of Christians being received with that of Mohammedans, has really never been carried out in many portions of the Empire. The Slavonian cannot trust the Moslem. He has been taught by too bitter experience that a Mohammedan pledge to the Christian is the weakest of bonds. The Muscovite Ambassador, then, must claim either occupation by the joint powers, or such Russian supervision as will secure justice to the unfortunate Christians. Turkey may easily refuse this. Hence the necessity of the Russian preparations.

We still, however, hold to the opinion we have expressed from the beginning, that this great question will be settled without a general war. So great a pressure will be brought to bear upon Turkey in the conference that she must yield. And it is doubtful if Europe will not, on the whole, support Prince GORTSCHAKOFF when he demands such autonomy in the disturbed provinces as will protect the Christians and restrain the tyranny of the Sultan. On such a point there should be no reasonable opposition by any power to the Russian demands. England's interest and feeling are with such a settlement as much as Russia's. The British deputy to the conference is said by no means to share his leader's sympathy with the Turk. He has had experience in India in governing disaffected provinces, where the rights of the subject and the au-

parent supremacy of the ruler were observed. He has had the opportunity also of seeing there the true spirit of Mohammedanism, and knows what it must do if left to itself. He certainly will not show what is charged to be the British weakness, of toadying to Mohammedanism in order to keep the barbarous population of North India in good humor. Provided only Turkey be not broken up, we believe almost any other measure of repression will be acceptable to the conference. Yet it must never be forgotten that there is no permanent solution of the Eastern question till Turkey is driven out of Europe. Any other settlement will be a patching over of what cannot be mended.

## THE WHEELBARROW IN POLITICS.

It is undeniable that the American is fond of betting on elections. He does this from a variety of motives. Sometimes he bets because he is anxious to know who is to be elected, and remembers the reply of that profound investigator, Sir ISAAC NEWTON, to an ignorant person who questioned the truth of the theory of gravitation—"How can you find out whether anything is true or not unless you bet on it?" At other times he bets because he is confident as to what the result will be, and desirous of winning money and hats. And, finally, he bets because he is a cheerful idiot, who longs to be publicly wheeled in a wheelbarrow, or to witness a congenial display of idleness on the part of his opponent.

The extent to which the wheelbarrow promotes our system of popular government is one of the first things which strikes an intelligent foreigner who visits this country immediately after an election, and travels from New-York to Niagara Falls and thence to Canada, in order to thoroughly study American institutions. On every road men are seen solemnly wheeling wheelbarrows which contain barrels of flour, barrels of apples, or exultant citizens. Occasionally the electoral wheelbarrow is empty—thus indicating that the intellect of the wheeler or of his betting opponent has been able to grasp the bold conception of an empty wheelbarrow, but has proved too feeble to simultaneously grapple with the idea of a wheelbarrow laden with citizens or barrels. All over the country the wheeler and the wheeled pursue their solemn way until they have accomplished the full mission of their idiosyncrasy as prescribed by the conditions of their respective wagers. The spectacle is one which necessarily fills the thoughtful foreigner with amazement, and it was perhaps only natural that the distinguished Italian historian and essayist, Signor G. MACCHERONI, should have mistakenly asserted in his *Storia Politica Degli Stati Uniti*, that "after an election the defeated party is always wheeled by its successful antagonists many miles into the gloomy interior of that vast and savage country, where it is compelled to remain in exile until the next election, subsisting exclusively upon flour and apples, and cruelly deprived of the consolations of music and monkeys."

There is no doubt that the man who makes a wheelbarrow bet fancies that if he is publicly wheeled by his opponent, the latter will be covered with ridicule. Here in he shows a hopeless idiosyncrasy, nearly allied to that which is evinced by the alleged persons who bit off their personal noses in order to spite their respective faces. The wheeler is vastly less ridiculous than the wheeled. The latter cannot possibly maintain a dignified appearance when huddled together in a wheelbarrow, built without the slightest reference to the exigencies of the human legs, while the former has the priceless privilege of wheeling him over every stone in the road, and thus bumping him until he is unable to remember whether he was originally flavored with lemon or vanilla, and utterly careless as to what form of mold he is to be emptied into at the end of his ride. It is the wheeled and not the wheeler who absorbs the interest of the small boy, and the fact that he cannot extricate himself from a wheelbarrow in motion in order to pursue a juvenile humorist renders him the target of every sarcastic cat and ironical cabbage that the small boy can bring to his attention.

It is possible that a vague perception of the disadvantages of being wheeled may have led the less violent idiots to restrict their wheelbarrow bets to the wheeling of barrels of apples and of barrels of flour. The man who wheels a heavy barrel for several miles, while his successful opponent follows in a carriage and reads the election returns in a loud and cheerful voice, is naturally, in public estimation, the more pitiable idiot of the two. But even he has at his command the means of relieving himself of his task, and of achieving sudden popularity. He has only to upset his barrel in a crowded street, and to sit quietly on the curb stone until the last apple or the last pound of flour has been carried off by the grateful populace. It is a convincing evidence of the weakness of the wheelbarrow idiot that he rarely thinks of this device, but calmly wheels his barrel to his own home, and then confiscates it. Of course, if he thus prefers theft and ridicule to ease and popularity, it is his own affair, but it is sufficiently clear that no one with any glimmering of sense need look upon the wheeling of electoral barrels as a burdensome penalty for rash betting.

The recent Presidential election, the result of which has not yet been officially declared, owing to the determined effort of the Republicans to keep back the returns with the view of counting out PETER COOPER, affords an excellent opportunity for the final withdrawal of the wheelbarrow from American politics. The uncertainty which has for so many days prevented the payment of bets has caused the wheelbarrow betters to lose all interest in their prospective wheeling. A torch-light procession by daylight, waving banners inscribed with the names of last year's defeated candidates, would be cheerful in comparison with feats of public wheeling performed in connection with the election, of which we are now all so thoroughly tired. Thus, it is highly improbable that this year's wheelbarrow wagers will be paid, and there is hence an opportunity for people to seriously ask themselves what good purpose such wagers can possibly serve? What benefit will the country derive if Mr. BOWLES should persist in wheeling a rival

many, which produce such a comparatively small amount for the labor bestowed, or at the semi-civilized manner in which farming is carried on in Greece; and yet both Germans and Greeks, in the keen competition that has of late gone on at the East, have well-nigh driven the English and American business houses out of existence. The trade is now very largely in their hands, and the great business houses of the past are now but faded shadows of their former selves. Doubtless, we all profit by this in getting our teas, jute, china, and indigo at lower prices than we were formerly wont to do; but there are those among us who will regret the saving now that it is made at the expense of a system which gave to the trade with China and the East Indies a high social and moral tone, which has altogether passed away in the dicker and barter of to-day.

## THE COMING SESSION OF CONGRESS.

FEW CONGRESSMEN AT THE CAPITAL.—MR. SPRINGER READING THE CONSTITUTION ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—MR. COX STUDYING THE CHANCES FOR THE SPEAKERSHIP.—THE MESSAGE AND THE TREASURY REPORT ALONE LOOKED FOR WITH INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Congressmen Springer, of Illinois, arrived to-day, and is at once devoting himself to a profound study of the law, Constitution, and precedents of Presidential elections. The Republicans can safely trust Mr. Springer in this matter, because if he should devise a method of giving the election to Tilden it would surely turn out to the advantage of Hayes. Springer always legislates by contraries, as in the amendment to the Centennial Appropriation bill. Mr. S. S. Cox is not devoting himself to the Oregon Postmaster case, as reported, but to the cause of a member he thinks "eligible to the Speakership." Mr. Foster, of Ohio, has arrived to act with the Committee on Appropriations in making ready the bills. He reports that there is no war talk in Ohio. The arrival of members is unusually retarded, probably by the late Thanksgiving, and very little appearance of the speedy assembling of Congress is observable. The Department reports are all late, and no one seems to have any curiosity about them. They will be merely formal, and almost without recommendations, which, of course, would be useless. The report of Secretary Morrill and the President's Message will alone attract attention, and they will be looked for with great interest, the former for its information, and the latter for its opinions and recommendations with respect to the Presidential election.

## THE CABINET.

GENERAL CONVERSATIONAL DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION.—THE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, lasting two hours, at which a general conversation on affairs in Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina, and the various complicated questions growing out of the Presidential election received attention. There was some discussion of the statutes, touching points that have received public attention, and opinions of Attorney General Cass upon the questions of the rights and duties of courts in instances similar to those prominent now in South Carolina and Florida, were referred to during the session; but the meeting decided nothing, and no formal action of any character was taken by the Government that could bear upon the events alluded to.

The total number of troops ordered to Washington by date is between eight and nine hundred. This includes the elite companies of batteries now here, and four companies of infantry which have received orders to come East from Fort Sill. The latter were sent from New-York City to the West last Spring, to participate in the Summer campaign against the hostile Indians.

## THE CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAN.

RESULT OF THE VOTE ON THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.—THE OFFICIAL CANVASS FOR CONGRESSMEN—ELECTORS AND STATE OFFICERS INCOMPLETE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—The official canvass of the vote on the Constitutional Amendments in this State was made and declared by the State Canvassers at Lansing to-day. The proposition to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges from \$1,500 to \$2,500, which had been three times defeated, was found to be accepted by a majority of 273, in a total vote of 1,043. The election of judges in several counties were unheard from, which might have changed the result, but the board had already waited three days for them and proceeded to exercise the discretion lodged in their hands by law, and canvassed those votes which had been received, with this result. The proposition to strike out the clause prohibiting the Legislature from passing any license law in regard to the liquor traffic was adopted by a majority of 7,420, in a total vote of about 110,000. This does not change in any manner, the existing liquor-laws, but leaves the Legislature at liberty to pass a license law hereafter if it wishes to. The proposition permitting the Legislature to submit constitutional amendments to the people for ratification at Spring as well as Fall elections, was adopted by a majority of 29,763, in a vote of about 71,000. It is not probable that the result in Congressmen, Electors, and State officers will be declared before next Monday.

## VOTE OF NEW-ENGLAND.

EIGHTY-FIVE THOUSAND POPULAR MAJORITY FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

Following is a statement of the vote of the New-England States for President, it being complete except a half dozen small towns in Maine:

Maine, 65,339 21,415 430  
New-Hampshire, 41,523 38,445 76  
Massachusetts, 150,073 108,975 41,098  
Rhode Island, 44,293 42,939 1,354  
Connecticut, 50,014 61,934 1,152  
Total, 157,272 102,728 2,951

## OBITUARY.

HON. JESSE K. DU BOIS.

Hon. Jesse K. Du Bois died at his residence in Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday evening, the 23d inst. The deceased was perhaps one of the best known men in the Western country; he was born Jan. 14, 1811, in what was then a part of Indiana, but now known as Lawrence County, Ill. His career after arriving at manhood was a distinguished and faithful one. In 1834 he was elected as a Whig to the General Assembly. He was appointed Register of the United States Land Office in Crawford County, Ill., in 1841, but resigned when Tyler "tyrified." In 1849 he was appointed Receiver of Public Money at Palestine, Ill., by Franklin Pierce. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the County Court of Lawrence County, and in 1855 attended at Joliet, Ill., the first Republican convention held in Illinois. At this convention that Mr. Du Bois was nominated for State Auditor, to which office he was subsequently elected. In 1860 he was re-elected, at that time being the close and confidential friend of Abraham Lincoln. As a member of the Republican ticket to Gov. Richard Yates during the early years of the rebellion. It was during this campaign that "Uncle Jesse" as he was familiarly called, rendered patriotic and efficient service to the State and country.

## THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—The Board of State Canvassers had hoped to conclude their labors this evening, but were unable to do so, and adjourned until to-morrow morning. The returns from Chicago were not received until late this afternoon. It is thought the canvass will be completed to-morrow.

## THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The official returns of this State give the vote for President as follows: Tilden, 202,657; Hayes, 144,398; Cooper, 3,498. The vote for Governor was 58,229; Tilden's majority over Hayes and Cooper, 54,791.

## THE CALIFORNIA FOURTH DISTRICT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The returns in the district of the Secretary of State of California, Republican, for Congress in the Fourth District, a majority of one vote.

## WASHINGTON.

## INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, SHOWING IN DETAIL THE RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES THE AMOUNT PAID BY ILLINOIS GREATER THAN THAT OF NEW-YORK AND OHIO COMBINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Statistics to record the annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing in detail the receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, have been prepared. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year were \$117,236,025, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$6,601,471. The aggregate receipts for the year were made up from the following sources:

From spirits, \$54,426,461  
From cigars and tobacco, 11,559,119  
From stamps, 23,377,165  
From fermented liquors, 9,571,580  
From banks and bankers, 4,006,908  
From other sources, 1,815,482  
Total, \$117,236,025

The receipts from special taxes, stamps for spirits and tobacco, and excises on the goods given for the respective classes of goods, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were \$11,559,119, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of \$4,512,300. While the receipts from this source show an increase there was a falling off in the quantity of spirits upon which tax was paid of \$4,006,603 gallons. The excess of receipts is accounted for by the increase in the tax from seventy cents per gallon to one dollar. The quantity of spirits upon which tax was paid last year was 58,016,348 gallons against 64,425,311 gallons in 1875.

During the year there was received from tax on cigars and cheroots \$10,969,574, an increase over 1875 of \$239,188, and from cigarettes \$135,403, an increase of \$70,019. The number of cigars and cheroots upon which tax was paid was 1,232,732,297, a decrease of 77,739,482. The number of cigarettes returned for the year was 77,404,169, an increase of 36,106,223. The apparent discrepancy between the amount of tax received from cigars and cheroots, and the number returned for taxation is explained by an increase in the tax from five to six dollars per thousand under the act of March 3, 1875. Of snuff there was returned for taxation 2,317,083 pounds, a falling off of 102,392 pounds. Snuff is taxed at the rate of thirty-two cents per pound, and yielded, during the year, \$1,001,463. From tobacco, of all descriptions exclusive of snuff, there was received \$25,694,383, which represents 107,004,551 pounds. The act of March 3, 1875, increased the tax on tobacco from twenty to twenty-four cents per pound. Hence, when there was an increase last year, in the receipts from this source over the receipts for the preceding year of \$1,560,572, there was a decrease in the quantity of tobacco upon which tax was paid of 6,037,345 pounds.

Of fermented liquors, there was returned for taxation 1,591,675 barrels, from which as many dollars were received by the Treasury, the tax on this commodity being fixed at \$1 per barrel. Compared with the preceding fiscal year, these figures show an increase of 415,331 barrels. An idea of the enormous quantity of fermented liquors annually consumed by the people of this country may be formed from the fact that the figures above given represent 394,109,939 gallons, or nearly ten gallons for every man, woman, and child in the United States. A decrease is shown in the quantity of wine and brandy, compared with 1875, of \$90,530, and in the receipts from adhesive stamps of \$3,742.

The following table geographically arranged will show the payment of Internal Revenue tax for the last fiscal year by the several States and Territories:

|                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Alabama              | 890,424      |
| Arkansas             | 260,236      |
| California           | 47,125       |
| Colorado             | 3,776,816    |
| Connecticut          | 102,573      |
| Delaware             | 638,115      |
| District of Columbia | 14,031,066   |
| Florida              | \$14,616,734 |
| Georgia              | 3,776,816    |
| Idaho                | 6,628        |
| Illinois             | 417,523      |
| Indiana              | 2,577,579    |
| Iowa                 | 267,576      |
| Kansas               | 616,567,676  |
| Kentucky             | 25,739,094   |
| Louisiana            | 2,066,164    |



















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**AMUSEMENTS.**  
**WALLACK'S. BOUQUAULT.**  
Mr. LESTER WALLACK.....Proprietor and Manager  
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played his present season with the comedy FORBIDDEN  
FRUIT at the present theatre, and whose appearance is  
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In his celebrated new drama, the  
**SHAUGHRAUN.**  
The engagement of  
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being necessarily limited to a few weeks, the comedy  
FORBIDDEN FRUIT, suspended during the run of THE  
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after which a new drama, entitled ALL FOR HIS  
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EVERY NIGHT at 8.  
EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1.30.  
The  
will be performed  
THE SHAUGHRAUN.

Box office open daily from 8 to 4. Piscees may be secured four days in advance.

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UNCOMMON FISH AND THOUSANDS OF  
NEW CURIOSITIES.  
FLASHING CASCADES, BEAUTIFUL ROCKETS,  
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FIFTEENTH AND LAST WEEK BUT  
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MARVELLOUSLY EFFECTIVE.

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Scenery, costumes, regalia, weapons, landscapes.  
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Introducing the renowned **BARTOLI**,  
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"Dea" **THE SATURDAY** cast as "King Lear"  
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Grand extra matinee on Thanksgiving Day.  
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 This day at 1:30. Miss Matinee of  
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 To-night at 8. THE TWO ORPHANS,  
 with full musicals, cast.  
 Thanksgiving Day—Extra Matinee of  
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 "Gather on this Evening," Christmas  
 hymn, in anthem form, with solo, Holden. 60c.  
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 Warren. 40c.  
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 NEW ATTRACTIONS BY THE WHOLE COMPANY.  
 Admission, 60 cents; children under five years, 25  
 cents; orchestra seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at  
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 K. V. T. DEWITT TALLMAGE  
 Will lecture in the Seventh Street M. E. Church,  
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 We are selling at private sale our splendid new  
 French and musicological English shot guns at less  
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## THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

**SUMMARY OF EVENTS.**  
**PROCEEDINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA—THE DEMOCRATIC COURT ADJUDGES THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS IN CONTEMPT—FURTHER PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA—LEGAL ACTION IN FLORIDA LIKELY TO FAIL—REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.**

The South Carolina Democratic Supreme Court met yesterday morning, and adjudged each of the members of the Board of Canvassers in contempt, condemning them to pay a fine of \$1,500 each, and to be imprisoned in the county jail until further order of the court. They were all arrested at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and lodged in jail. This action has caused much speculation in Washington, and it is expected that Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, will issue writs of habeas corpus, and thus the whole matter will be thrown into the United States Courts. A concise statement of the proceedings will be found in our dispatch from Columbia this morning. The court at its afternoon session refused to order the Secretary of State to issue certificates of election to the Democratic candidates from Edgely and Laurens counties, but instructed the Democratic lawyers that a record of the proceedings might be had of the Clerk, and this would be equivalent to a certificate. The application for a mandamus in the case of the Presidential Electors was taken under advisement. The Louisiana Returning Board did not canvass the returns from any parishes yesterday, but announced the consolidated vote from eight parishes which are the subject of contest, and marked them for hearing in the week following. In Florida, the whole legal proceedings will probably fall to the ground. The Democrats asked that Gov. Stearns be enjoined from canvassing the vote of the State, and for a mandamus compelling the Board of Canvassers to commence the canvass forthwith. No decision was given by the court yesterday, and as the Governor swears he never intended to canvass the vote, and the board, it is announced, will commence work to-morrow at noon, there will be no necessity for either injunction or mandamus. The returns from nearly all the counties are now in. The absolute control the Democrats have in some districts of the State is shown by their turning back the Republican messengers because they were not provided with the requisite Democratic passes. And this is a free country!

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
**THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT—A REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS—THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FINED AND IMPRISONED—THE SUPREME COURT USURPING ALL POWER—DISPOSAL OF THE OTHER APPLICATIONS FOR MANDAMUS.**

COLUMBIA, Nov. 25.—It is important to know the exact legal status here, involving the result of the election. The present action of the Supreme Court is, to say the least, wholly unprecedented in this State. The Board of State Canvassers have exercised unchallenged, since 1868, the power to examine all election returns sufficiently to discharge their duty according to their best judgment. No court has ever before claimed any power to supervise or revise their action, still less to restrain or coerce the board. It is not unreasonable to say that the present course of the Supreme Court is not suggestive of influences which do not properly belong to the judicial character or functions of the court. Chief Justice Moses has never been trusted personally or politically by any party in this State. Judge Willard has been known to have been in free conference with the Democratic leaders here and from the North, and is also a frequent but always disappointed aspirant for political honors at the hands of the Republicans here. These facts render the course of the court somewhat more explicable. Neither Moses nor Willard were regarded as Republicans, or friendly to Republican success in the late canvass. It is the remark of all respectable and unprejudiced observers here that the real counsel for the Democrats are Judges Moses and Willard. Suggestions constantly come to them from the court; thus is given them without the asking to repair mistakes, and arguments and rules are made and granted by the court before the contest has been called for them. The present proceedings began in a contemptuous and prohibitory application to the court for a writ of prohibition and mandamus—an anomaly in legal pleadings, mingling things entirely unconnected in one application. When the Board of State Canvassers appeared and answered, the court granted an order which no man with one grain of legal sense or learning could fail to pronounce an outrage and a trick. This order required the Board of Canvassers to segregate the returns of the counties, and to report the result to the court. The object of this was plain. Neither the court nor its Democratic advisers were sure what the result of the canvass would be. They therefore determined to get before them the results before they made any further order or decree; in other words, the court undertook to ascertain the precise political effect of an order before they granted it. This action of course opened the eyes of all to the partisan intentions of the court. The Board of Canvassers made the report, and then the plot was fully developed. The court immediately allowed the Democratic lawyers to amend their pleadings, or rather to substitute new pleadings, by dividing their former application into six separate applications, intended to cover all the different branches of the elections, viz., Congressmen, Electors, State officers, members of the General Assembly, county officers, and circuit solicitors. Having laid out the work in this way, no difficulty was felt by the court in framing orders which would accomplish the desired result. Naturally, the chief object of the conspirators was to secure the election of Hampton, and through him and a Democratic Legislature to secure the Electoral college of the State for Tilden. It is a wholly mistaken view to imagine that Tilden has been left sight of; but the State can only be secured for Tilden through Hampton. One part of the plan was to keep the Board of Canvassers in session until after the meeting of the Legislature and

the inauguration of Hampton. Then a new Board of Canvassers, all Democrats, would take up and complete the work left undone by the old board. To accomplish this, the court gravely hinted that whatever time was occupied by the court in reaching its conclusions, would not count in the ten days allowed the board by the statute in which to complete their work—a suggestion repugnant to every legal mind. If this plan had succeeded, the result is clear; but thanks to the Board of Canvassers and their advisers, the plot failed. Ten days only are allowed the board. There is no dispute about this. Ten days would expire, excluding Sunday, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. While, therefore, the court was moving leisurely along to the consummation of the plot, the Board of Canvassers had their eyes on the court, and fully divine its purpose. The board did not propose to allow the vote of the State to be decided by any tribunal except itself, especially not by a court so manifestly active in the sole interest of the Democratic shot-gun leaders here and in New-York. On Wednesday, the 22d inst., therefore, they proceeded in the exercise of their proper powers to declare the election according to law and according to the evidence before them. In Edgely and Laurens counties, they found such widespread and prevailing violence and fraud, that they refused to declare the candidates of either party elected. Having discharged their full duty in all respects, the Board of Canvassers adjourned sine die.

After it should be remembered, that no order of the court had then been made known to them, which was in any way violated by their adjournment. Subsequently, on the same day, the order of the court requiring them to certify the election of all members of the Legislature, including Edgely and Laurens Counties, was served on them; but they had adjourned, and were *functus officio*. The cunning of the court should be noticed in granting this last-named order. By it they knew they could compel, if the order was obeyed, the seating in the House of Representatives of a majority of Democrats. This House would, of course, choose a Democratic Speaker, who would on the face of the returns declare Hampton elected. Gov. Chamberlain would then be forced to apply to the Legislature for the right to contest Hampton's election. This question of entertaining Chamberlain's contest would be decided by a concurrent resolution of both houses. The Democrats of the House would refuse to concur in the resolution, and then Chamberlain's rights would have been finally foreclosed, and Hampton would remain Governor with no chance of disputing his election. After this the plot could be carried forward with ease. The plot of the Board of Canvassers have had done as far as possible the work of the former board; would have elected a United States Senator; given new certificates to the Tilden Electors, and thus in every point achieved perfect success for the shot-gun Democracy. The race of the court, their Democratic advisers, and their whole band of conspirators at the action of the Board of Canvassers, knew no bounds. In private interviews the Judges stormed and raved. They talked not like judicial officers, but like the political conspirators they are. Yesterday when the court convened a stormy scene was witnessed. Attachments for contempt were issued against the members of the Board of Canvassers, returnable at 4 P. M., and what is most ludicrous of all, the Democratic lawyers insisted on and obtained an attachment against Hon. D. T. Corbin, the chief legal adviser of the board, and they actually asked for a similar attachment against Hon. A. T. Kerman, who had, two days before, left here for his home in Georgia. At 4 P. M. the court reconvened and proceeded to instruct their Democratic attorneys to draw up orders of commitment against the board, but waived all commitment against Mr. Corbin. Judge Willard, unable to preserve even the appearance of judicial decorum, delivered from the bench the most incendiary and partisan harangue yet heard during all these exciting times. It was a pitiful sight to see this man, holding such a position, livid with rage, pouring out his furious and incoherent malice; but we are becoming used to all sorts of indecencies in this desperate game of overwhelming a lawful Republican majority of 25,000 in this State.

It is apparent to all candid legal minds that the orders and actions of the court are intended, under the false guise of a mandamus—which is a writ well known only to issue directing a public officer to do what the law requires him to do without the exercise of discretion or judgment—to fully direct and control the Board of Canvassers in what the laws of the State gave them the sole power to act on, with judgment and determination; and thus for the court to act as if it had appellate jurisdiction of election returns, and of the acts of the board, and itself adjudicate and decide the election, in flagrant usurpation of power. This attempt of the court will probably be defeated by the honesty and courage of the members of the board in peacefully going to jail, rather than obey the orders of the usurping tribunal.

**TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**  
 It being generally known that the gentlemen comprising the Board of State Canvassers, would be punished for contempt this morning every foot of standing room in the Court room was occupied five minutes after the doors were thrown open. The Democratic lawyers were in full force, heavily armed with orders and motions, and the court had adjourned to meet at 10:30 o'clock, but it was 11:30 before the Judges took their seats. Gen. Cooper passed up the amended orders in the contempt case. The Chief Justice said that it not appearing to the court that the writ of mandamus is to be obeyed, after waiting till this moment for some intimation to that effect, it will proceed to announce its judgment. The following is the order in the case of Controller General T. C. Dunn, the others being similar: Order.—It is now ordered that T. C. Dunn is in contempt of this court, and it is ordered that he do pay a fine of \$1,500, and that the Sheriff of Richmond County do take him, and the said T. C. Dunn, into custody, and confine him in the common jail of said county until he be discharged by the order of this court.

**F. J. MOSES.**  
 Great applause followed this order which applied equally to all the members of the Board of Canvassers. The contempt case of Mr. Corbin was then called, and he read his return to the rule. His return was a complete answer and rather nonplussed the Court. The Democratic counsel at last asserted that the order served on Mr. Corbin had not been correctly copied. The Chief Justice at once gave permission for a new rule to be served on Mr. Corbin, returnable at four o'clock on Monday. The court then proceeded to the consideration of the next branch of the case—viz., returns of respondent in case of Electors for President and Vice President. The Chief Justice asked the clerk if any returns

had been made by the respondent. The clerk answered no. Mr. Corbin said a return had been filed yesterday—the one which the court had suggested that he had better reflect upon. He had reflected upon it, and they had no other return to file. Mr. Rion took up the question of Electors, which he said was different from the other duties of the board. To define these duties we must look to the statutes of the United States, which left it to the States to determine how Electors should be elected.

Justice Willard wished to hear if the board could be reconvened to discharge the duty imposed upon it by the Legislature, and desired counsel to address himself to that point. A question here occurred as to what was the record before the court, and counsel on both sides were requested to give their views on the situation. Messrs. Rion and Corbin gave their respective views on the severance, and the condition in which it left the case at the present stage. Rules, writs, and orders were found to be too many for the Democrats and the court, and the confusion of both becoming painfully evident, the court suggested that the counsel for relator retire for consultation. Mr. Corbin thought it might be as well for them to remember that they were bound by the record as it was. The court frowned at his levity, and took a recess until 4 o'clock.

**JUDGE ROBERTSON'S VIEWS.**  
 HE HOLDS THAT THE STATE IS FAIRLY REPUBLICAN, AND THAT THE RETURNS WILL SHOW A MAJORITY FOR HAYES—THE GOVERNOR AND THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Hon. William H. Robertson, of Westchester, returned home from Tallahassee yesterday, whither he had gone at the request of the President, in company with several other gentlemen from New-York, to see that the canvass of the election returns in Florida was fairly conducted. He was obliged to leave Florida before the canvass was commenced—indeed before the returns from all the counties had been received at the capital. It is stated, however, that from what he was able to learn before his departure, he has no doubt, when the vote has been canvassed, it will appear to all fair-minded men of both parties that the Republicans have carried the State by a fair majority.

Stearns, he says, was a fair-minded man, and vowing the vote of the Electors himself, though he had done so it would have simply been in accordance with precedent. Four years ago the Governor canvassed the vote, and no objection was made from any quarter. The Board of State Canvassers is composed of gentlemen who are held in high esteem by their neighbors, and consists of two Republicans and one Democrat. He has no doubt that they will count the vote fairly and in accordance with the law and the facts. Florida is a Republican State beyond peradventure on a fair vote and an honest count. During Judge Robertson's stay in Tallahassee many instances of the outrageous treatment of the colored men were brought to his notice. These will no doubt be set forth before the Board of Canvassers. The high character of Judge Robertson, his love of justice, and his well-known impartiality and fairness, entitle his opinions to the great weight with which they will undoubtedly be everywhere received.

**LOUISIANA.**  
**SIGNIFICANT COMMENT ON MR. HEWITT'S TELEGRAMS TO THE SOUTH—RATHER LOUD WAR TALK AND BLUSTER IN NEW-ORLEANS—DOGS THAT WANT MORE WHIPPING—THE SESSIONS OF THE RETURNING BOARD.**

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.  
 NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—Mr. Abraham S. Hewitt and other prominent friends of Mr. Tilden recently sent telegrams all over the South congratulating the press and the people of this section upon "their heroic conduct in bearing the Radical oppression in so calm and law-abiding a spirit." Of course these dispatches were intended to bring the people of the North to believe that all the statements made by Republicans of Democratic outrages and breaches of the peace were untrue and unworthy of credit. The following article appeared this morning in the *Star*, one of the leading Democratic papers of New-Orleans. It tells its own story. It gives a better idea of the temper of the people here than does Mr. Hewitt's telegram.

The Democracy of this country are not a set of sheep. They embody the principal fighting element of the population. Were hostilities to break out to-day, Republican resistance would be scattered to the winds in a month; but, besides the fighting capacity, they monopolize also the principal military ability of the country. They are the men who have led the Northern Democracy, furnished such names as McClellan, Hancock, Hooker, Shields, Bull, &c. Is it to be supposed that these men are asleep, or that having their eyes open they can see what is going on, and not comprehend its meaning; and understanding its full meaning, yet permit their friends to wait without movement until an active, selfish and unprincipled man shall have made every preparation for an inevitable conflict? It appears to us that Gen. Nicholls will have an indefensible right to take the office to which he has been elected when the proper time to do so arrives. Of course, it would be, as a matter of policy, very improper for him to do it unless fully assured of support by the national Democracy, but with that support it might be good policy. Indeed, some such movement may be the only way of scattering, before it is together, the materials of the trap which Grant is so cunningly preparing to set at Washington.

The Returning Board occupied most of the day in opening papers and affidavits, and preparing to consider the contested parishes. East Baton Rouge will be taken up on Monday, and both the Democratic and Republican counsel will be admitted to the executive session, and allowed to examine witnesses.

**THE WORK OF THE RETURNING BOARD.**  
 Dispatch from a Democratic Source.  
 NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25.—The Returning Board met at 11:30 A. M. Present, the Republicans, Messrs. Stoughton, Van Allen, Wilson, Kelley, and Parker for the Democrats, Messrs. T. C. Dunn, C. C. Carter, G. B. Smith, Byler, and J. A. Munroe. The minutes having been read, Judge Spafford suggested that the order for the production of the East Baton Rouge ballot-boxes was not in the minutes.

Gov. Wells said that the entry would be made in the minutes to be adopted on Monday. He also said that he must discontinue the reading of any protests or motions before the board, that all such motions must be in before the close of the coming week, or the board would not be able to get through with its deliberations.

Col. Zacharie inquired whether the board had determined to fill the vacancy, as it was more necessary to have a representative on the board toward the close of its deliberations than at any other time.

Gov. Wells stated the board had never taken any action on the matter.

Col. Zacharie asked if the board had passed upon any of the applications.

Gov. Wells said there only had been one presented—that related to Dr. Kennedy. Gov. Wells intimated that the Democrats had lost their claim to representation on the board by Mr. Arzoo's resignation.

low taxes; and that a list of all such persons be published in the *Constitution*, in order that we may know our friends from our enemies.

5. That we will consider it dishonorable and unneighborly for any farmer, planter, merchant, lawyer, doctor, or other person to violate any of the foregoing resolutions.

**Dispatch to the Associated Press.**  
 TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 25.—The Board of Canvassers received notification this morning from a Secretary of State, who is ex-officio a member of the board and charged with assembling it, that they must meet at noon on Monday to canvass the vote of the State. The Judge has not yet decided the injunction and mandamus cases now pending before him, and this action of the board seems to obviate the necessity of a decision, as this is precisely what the Democratic managers prayed the court to command. The board will admit a committee of five from each of the political parties, and the Chairman of the State Committee to its sessions. The admission of newspaper correspondents has not yet been decided upon. The official returns are all in; but the result will hardly be reached before the 6th of December, when the law of the United States requires that the Electors' certificates must be laid.

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ation. He said the board would try to fill the vacancy if they could agree on any one.

Col. Zacharie stated that the board on Friday had instructed an officer to go after the returns of Morehouse Parish, now in this city, but the officer had declined to do so on the ground of being ordered by the board.

Gov. Wells replied that the board did not consider they had any right to take the papers during the absence of the Supervisors.

Col. Zacharie said he could produce an affidavit to the effect that the returns from Franklin Parish—Democratic returns—had been sent days in the office of the Southern Express Company. They were directed to State Registrar Hahn, but he declined to take them out of the ground he would not pay the express charges. Col. Zacharie asked if the board would take steps to procure them.

Gov. Wells said the board had no funds to pay the charges, the Legislature having failed to make an appropriation. The members of the board were unwilling to risk their own means when their warrants were thirty cents on the dollar.

Col. Zacharie said the Democratic Committee would defray the expenses.

Gov. Wickliffe remarked that the charges only amounted to seventy-five cents, and Col. Zacharie having offered to furnish the clerk with means to pay the expense the board consented to the returns being taken out of the express office.

Col. Zacharie asked if the board had come to any conclusion relative to the use of certified copies of duplicate returns with clerks of the court, in cases where the Supervisors failed to make their returns to the court.

Gov. Wells replied in the negative.

Col. Zacharie suggested that the question came up in the Baton Rouge case when under consideration, and he thought the same action should be taken.

Gov. Wells said that point would be taken under advisement and suggested that the ballot-boxes of East Baton Rouge should be sent for on Monday.

Col. Zacharie said that the Southern Express Company was sent to-day, the Supervisors with the boxes would be unable to arrive in time, as he would have to wait until the Sunday morning boat in order to do so.

Gov. McGloin asked if the Democratic committee would be accorded the privilege of cross-interrogation of the witnesses of the Supervisors of East Baton Rouge, and the three corroborative affidavits, and inquired if the board would order corroborative affidavits to be taken on Monday.

Gov. Wells replied that he could not communicate with them.

Mr. McGloin stated that the witnesses were probably in the city.

Gov. Wells stated that the privilege of cross-interrogation would be given for the day after to-morrow, but that the witnesses would not be obstructed under any consideration. He said further that notices would be issued to the witnesses to appear on Monday, and that he adhered to the ruling that affidavits should have been filed within ten days of the making up of the returns.

Mr. Gauthreaux asked if protests would be entertained after the returns had been sent to the clerk.

Gov. Wells answered in the negative, and said that in the case of Natchitoches the supplemental returns had come in with the returns, but had been overlooked.

Considerable discussion ensued on the question of the returns being given for filing on Monday, after the case came on, it being urged by Col. Zacharie that a great pile of affidavits, &c., had been sent to the clerk, and that it would be impossible for the clerk to get up the returns in time for Monday. Col. Zacharie desired to know if there was not some limit to the filing of affidavits; otherwise the committee would be obliged to wait until the testimony for the other side was all in.

Gov. Wells made no definite answer, only that the returns must be taken up on Monday and cross-interrogations.

The board then went into executive session, and took up the Parish of West Feliciana.

In executive session the Returning Board called for the returns, and announced the following vote from the immediate sitting members:

Doane—Hayes, 588; Tilden, 1,335; Ouchette—Hayes, 703; Tilden, 1,689; Lincoln—Hayes, 331; Tilden, 1,061; East Feliciana—Hayes, 1,061; Tilden, 1,737; West Feliciana—Hayes, 778; Tilden, 1,243; Richmond—Hayes, 277; Tilden, 570; Caddo—Hayes, 2,627; Tilden, 554; Sabine—Hayes, 319; Tilden, 506.

The votes of these parishes were not canvassed, there being contest, which are fixed for hearings next week. When the returns from the parishes marked "contested" were opened, the Democratic counsel were allowed to be present. The returns from the contested parishes were brought in and placed in one package sealed with wax. When the seal was broken by a member of the board, there were found the consolidated statements of the votes of the Commissioners' statements, and the tally sheets. Attached to each of these were a large number of affidavits of protest and affidavits. The Secretary of the board said the package had been broken by the Democratic counsel, and that the returns were in his receipt book. The returns, he said, had come by mail. In the course of an inspection of the returns, he discovered that the returns of the Supervisors, charging general intimidation, was dated Nov. 25, and that before a single return had been received by the Circuit Court. When called upon to explain how a protest dated on the 25th inst.—to-day—could get into the returns, he requested the package to be opened on the 18th inst., the Secretary said he had received two packages. He was detected by one of the Democratic counsel, who had been making another entry in his book of two packages received. After some delay another package was opened, and found to contain a consolidated statement of votes and Commissioners' returns, but no protests or affidavits. The members of the board then explained the matter to the members of the Republican Visiting Committee, remarked that there was no use to disguise the fact that the returns had been opened and tampered with after the package of returns had been received.

**PUTTING THEIR HEADS TOGETHER.**  
 GOV. HENDRICKS' VISIT—HIS INTERVIEWS WITH GOV. TILDEN—WHAT GOV. HENDRICKS SAYS.

Gov. Hendricks remained in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday morning, and Gov. Tilden did not leave his residence until 11 o'clock, when he and Mr. Parke Godwin called on Gov. Hendricks and had a long conversation. About noon, Gov. Tilden dropped in at the Democratic National Committee rooms at the Everett House, remaining only a short time, and then went down town, returning to his residence early in the afternoon. About 3:30 o'clock P. M., Gov. Hendricks visited Gov. Tilden at the latter's residence, remaining an hour, when he was returned to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and Gov. Tilden started for a horseback ride. As soon as Gov. Hendricks got to the hotel he began preparations for his return to Indianapolis. On his being questioned relative to his interviews with Gov. Tilden, he said that they had been almost entirely of an informal character, being substantially the nature of a talk over the situation and an interchange of views, they both agreeing that the pressure of public opinion would probably necessitate such action as would result in fair play to the action of the Supreme Court in South Carolina in fixing and ordering the imprisonment of the Board of Canvassers, and guided by the light of the Supreme Court, and the proceedings in the light of how the court could have done otherwise and maintained its dignity and jurisdiction. He said that he had been directed by the Democratic fair count, had carried both Florida and Louisiana, and he relied on the force of public opinion to secure a fair result. He was going home to be present on Monday at the proceedings of the Board of State Canvassers in Indiana, and he had the exclusive right to conduct the proceedings or canvass the votes as Governor of the State. He said that he had not failed to do so, because he took a great interest in the canvassing business at the present time. Gov. Hendricks stated that he had taken the 6 o'clock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Indianapolis, via Pittsburg.

**THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS.**  
 ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—In the Metcalf-Frost mandamus case, to-day, John F. Hallett, clerk of election at Precinct No. 37, testified that he made up the poll-book of that precinct, and that the original figures were 373 for Tilden and 292 for Hayes. The witness did not state himself very well on cross-examination, it being shown that he had identified the wrong book as the one that he had made up, and his recollection of some matters about which he was questioned being defective. Two newspaper reporters testified that they were at the County Clerk's office on the Wednesday night following the election to procure the returns, and that when those of the Third Congressional District were called off by one of the clerks, the figures were 373 for Tilden and 292 for Hayes.

## THE TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

**EIGHT COMPANIES AT THE ARSENAL—PREPARATIONS MAKING FOR THE WINTER—THE REGULAR DRILL TO COMMENCE TO-MORROW.**

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**  
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The preparations being made at the Arsenal for the accommodations of the eight companies of regular troops now stationed there indicate that a military force will be kept here during the winter. The storehouses and other spare buildings have been fitted up with sleeping bunks, mess-rooms, and kitchen for the several companies, and a force of carpenters are fitting up a storehouse which was partially destroyed by fire several years ago, as a stable for horses. All the troops now here are from various artillery regiments, but they have been doing duty for some time past as infantry, and are armed with the regulation rifle and trowel bayonet. These companies will continue to do duty as infantry unless an emergency not now anticipated shall arise requiring the use of artillery, when they can be readily supplied with light batteries from the large number of field-pieces stored at the Arsenal. A battery of the Second Artillery, now stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, commanded by Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay, is under orders to report here, and will take up their quarters at the Arsenal as soon as the accommodations for their horses are completed, which will be some time next week. Since the arrival of the troops they have been kept busy erecting accommodations, and except short company drills in the morning, and regular guard duty to maintain discipline, no military duty has been performed. Hospital tents have been erected on the grounds for the use of the guard. These have been lined with board walls and floors, and a stove put up in each tent, showing that the purpose is to keep the troops at the Arsenal for some time. The regular Sunday morning inspection will take place at 9 o'clock to-morrow, when Gen. Sherman and staff will be present. Next week the daily evening parade, and company and battalion drill, will be established, and the troops will settle down to regular garrison duty. They are an unusually fine body of men, and their quiet demeanor and soldierly bearing evince a state of discipline highly creditable to their officers. The military authorities are reticent as to whether further additions are to be made to the garrison; but from the preparations being hurried forward at the Arsenal, and conversations with officers already here, it is inferred that about eight companies of infantry will be shortly added to the present force.

This morning the band attached to the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, twenty-one pieces, arrived here and reported at the Arsenal. The band will remain here hereafter. Gen. Barry is in immediate command of the force.

**THE POLITICAL FEELING IN OHIO.**  
 GOV. HAYES RETURNS TO THE STATE CAPITAL—HOW BUSINESS MAY BE RESTORED—THE VIEWS OF CAPITALISTS.

**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**  
 COLUMBUS, Nov. 25.—Gov. Hayes returned to this city this evening after a week's absence, visiting various State institutions, and his home at Fremont. He is in excellent health and spirits. The existing political uncertainty causes considerable business depression in Ohio, which it is confidently believed will readily disappear in the event that the election of Gov. Hayes shall be fully assured. Business men are apprehensive of the effects of Democratic success, or factions opposition to the constitutional election of a Republican President, and are inclined to withhold their capital from investment until they know what shall be the course of political affairs, and the future financial policy of the Government.

**THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK.**  
 THE WORK OF THE STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS COMPLETED—TILDEN'S MAJORITY.

**ALBANY, Nov. 25.**—The Board of State Canvassers completed their labors to-day, and adjourned sine die. The footings of the votes cast for Presidential Electors stand as follows:

Democratic—Horatio Seymour, 522,518; Dewitt C. Davis, 222,618.

Republican—Abraham S. Parker, 459,522; William H. Seward, 459,547.

The majority for Lucia Robinson, Dem., for Governor, is 30,460. The highest vote cast for Peter Cooper, Greenback Elector, was 1,987, and for Green C. Smith Electors 3,339. Tilden's majority over all, 32,719.

**A VERY SHALLOW DEMOCRATIC TRICK.**  
**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**  
 MONTPELIER, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of State received anonymously, to-day, blank rules and forms for the casting of the ballots of the Electoral College under the Constitution and the laws. Upon examination by the United States District Attorney, this evening, these forms are found to be spurious, and designed to mislead the Governor and Electors in the performance of their duties.

**THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF MICHIGAN.**  
**Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.**  
 DETROIT, Nov. 25.—The Board of State Canvassers to-day canvassed and declared the vote in this State on Presidential Electors. Following are the footings and highest vote received on each ticket: Hayes, 166,534; Tilden, 141,099; and Green C. Smith, Prohibitionist, 607. Anti-Secret Society candidate, 71; American Alliance ticket, 1. There was considerable mixed spelling in tickets, but not enough to affect the result. One Republican Elector lost over 3,000 votes from misspelling, and Mr. Lathrop's (Democrat) name appeared as Cathop on several thousand tickets. The canvass on State officers has not yet been declared.

**THE OFFICIAL VOTE OF ARKANSAS.**  
 LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 25.—The official vote of Arkansas is as follows: Tilden, 58,093; Hayes, 35,619; Cooper, 211.

**CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION CONTEST.**  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—It is reported on good authority that Wigglesworth, Democrat, will contest the election of Packard, Republican, for Congress in the Fourth District of California.

**THE ELECTION IN OREGON.**  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—A Portland, Oregon, dispatch denies that any application has been made to the courts for an injunction restraining the issuance of a certificate of election to Wadsworth, Republican Elector. The Democrats state positively that such action will be taken. The Republicans are confident that the certificate could be legally withheld.

**THE VERMONT LEGISLATURE.**  
 MONTPELIER, Nov. 25.—In the House to-day the bill to incorporate the second mortgage bondholders of the Vermont Central Railroad, was reported adversely and refused a third reading. The bill to alter the Vermont and Canada Railroad Company to purchase the Vermont Central Railroad was refused a third reading. The Senate bill allowing women the right to vote in school district meetings was refused a third reading.

**THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN GEORGIA.**  
 ATLANTA, Nov. 25.—Tilden's official majority in the State of Georgia is 8,134.

## A TRIBUTE TO GREATNESS.

**THE STATUE OF WEBSTER UNVEILED—FITTING HONORS TO A GREAT STATESMAN—ORATOR, AND LAWYER—ESTIMATES OF HIS POWERS BY HON. WILLIAM M. EVARTS AND HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP—ONE OF THE GREATEST FIGURES IN THE NATION'S HISTORY.**

The unveiling of the Webster statue in Central Park took place yesterday afternoon in the presence of an audience of over two thousand persons. The plot of ground or "circle" in which the statue stands, and which borders on the south-west corner of the lake opposite the Seventy-second street entrance, was crowded long before the hour appointed for opening the ceremonies, while the drives in the vicinity were filled with the equipages of prominent citizens. The day was cold and clear, with scarcely a wind to stir the folds of the ensigns which enveloped the effigy and floated from the several flag-staffs at its base. On either side of the granite shaft were two platforms, the one on the right for the orators, the other on the left for the distinguished guests, and that on the left of the band. The space immediately in front of the stand was separated from the audience by a cordon of ropes, so that all crowding and tumult in the















**MAJOR CHARLES V. BARKELEY**  
GRAND regular  
HOBBS and Cartilage sales.  
**EVERY WEDNESDAY and Saturday,**  
AT BAYVIEW  
**AT BARRETT & SONS'**  
CITY AUCTION Mart, and N. E. 3rd at  
CORNER OF Broadway and 9th St.  
**WEDNESDAY next, the Mounts DONALD HUFF'S**  
famous RACE-HORSES, starting one ready.

**MACHINERY.**

**FOR SALE—BACK-GAUGED LATHE.**—  
Having 15 inches over carriage, 7 foot big  
two wheel casters, 6 inch wide bed,  
be set at the Found Building, No. 41 Park row.

**FOR SALE—WOOD-SPLITTING—ONE**  
best to use for splitting pine, oak, and hickory  
be set at the Found Building, No. 41 Park row.







## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

NOTES FROM THE FRENCH CAPITAL.  
THE TAX ON MATCHES—HOW A SCANDAL WAS  
CREATED IN THE ISLAND OF MAYOTTA—  
THREE PARTISAN EXCITEMENTS—THE  
NEW OPERA OF "PAUL AND VIRGINIA."

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 13, 1876.  
Mentioned the other day the scandal  
brought out by the famous match  
monopoly, and stated that efforts were now  
being made to reduce the annual tribute to be  
paid the Government from sixteen to six mil-  
lions. Certainly, if that were done, the mono-  
poly could get through and pay the sharehold-  
ers very fair dividends; but the Government  
could put a less vexatious tax upon the free  
industry of this commodity, and get more net  
revenue. Matches would thus find the tax less  
vexatious. By reducing the tribute of the mono-  
poly company to six millions, the Govern-  
ment would lose about one million a year  
by upholding a monstrous arrangement. And  
if the principle of reduction is once admitted  
there is no telling where it will stop, for the  
people have learned to get on very well with-  
out matches, and may decide to forbear using  
them entirely. Then another reduction would  
be necessary. The luffers given us here at a  
price three times that paid in America are the  
worst that I ever saw, and one cannot use them  
without danger. The sulphur fumes off upon the  
hand, and very severe burns are the conse-  
quence. And even when the fumes are removed  
by the use of the domestic water, the special  
water, which can enter any house for the  
purpose of seeing if the matches used bear the  
stamp of the monopoly. If they do not, the  
matches are seized and the holders mulcted in a  
small fine. And all this comes from the at-  
tempt to sustain a very bad fiscal measure and  
a monopoly that has proved a failure.

And besides this scandal, we have two or  
three more, similar in some respects. I do not  
mention these things for the purpose of being  
captious, or of attacking the French, but for  
the purpose of showing that such errors and  
frands do not belong solely to the United  
States. Americans have been very severely  
reproached of late, but the very things which  
are made the subject of reproach in your coun-  
try exist here and elsewhere, and belong to  
human nature rather than to any land. When  
one looks into the municipal government of the  
City of London a number of things are seen  
which do not comport with proper ideas of  
equity and justice, and there are administrative  
details here which are particularly faulty.  
In the case of the young Benoit d'Azay  
is one in point. This gentleman occupies the  
high position of Secretary of the Colonies.  
He is, at the same time, one of the sharehold-  
ers in the Comores Company, located in the  
island of Mayotta, of which his father, Count  
Benoit d'Azay is the President. Last year  
there was a sum of 60,000 francs surplus  
money from the subvention which the Govern-  
ment allows this colony, and the question  
arose as to the disposition of the money. Con-  
sidering the marshy and unhealthy condition  
of the country, the Government decided to ex-  
pend this money upon the roads and drainage.  
The conditions were that the Government was  
to pay one-third of the cost of any work of this  
kind undertaken by the native landholders.  
Nothing could be said against this plan, for  
the improvements were greatly needed. The  
Commandant of Mayotta received an order  
from the Minister of Marine and the Colonies  
to inform the local proprietors that the money  
was waiting for them. He did so, giving six  
weeks' time for a reply. But it happened  
that none of the proprietors live upon the  
island, their plantations being in charge of  
agents, and it takes about three months to get  
letters to reply to those sent from Mayotta.  
Hence, out of the nineteen persons addressed,  
only one made a favorable reply, and that was  
the Director of the Comores Company. All  
the rest said that they had no authority to ad-  
vance a third of the money, but would im-  
mediately communicate with the proprietors.  
The agent of the Comores Company responded  
promptly, but said that he could only pay one-  
half, and the money was turned over to him upon  
those conditions. It was all expended in im-  
proving the plantations of the Comores Company,  
and their stock went up at once. The matter  
came before the Assembly the other day, and  
M. Benoit d'Azay was accused of having taken  
advantage of his position. The agent of the  
Comores Company had received full instructions  
how to act before any orders had been sent  
to the Commandant, and hence, the company  
got the advantage of the appropriation to  
Mayotta. The Republicans are very angry  
about this affair, and are pressing M. Benoit  
d'Azay so hard that he will probably be forced  
to resign his office. This case shows that  
Americans are not the only people in the world  
who have to suffer from Administrative "jobs,"  
and that the officers in every country in the world  
are pretty much alike in this respect, the differ-  
ences being mainly in the extent and boldness  
of the operations.

The excitement of the week have been  
over a woman cut in pieces and found in  
the Seine, and over another pastoral of  
Monsieur De Gop. The tragedy is a  
shocking one in fact. While fishing the other  
day some persons saw a package floating just  
under the surface of the water, and on pulling  
it out found the upper portion of the body of a  
woman in a sack incased in sawdust, fastened  
to the bottom by a stone at the end of a cord.  
The Seine happened to fall some two feet that  
week, and this fact led to the discovery, for the  
package was still so far below the surface as to  
be only faintly visible. Had the usual fresh-  
et at this season come on, this crime  
might have been undiscovered for months.  
The Police were sent for, and on having the  
river dragged, the lower part of the body was  
found in another sack, anchored in the same  
way. The remains were taken to the Morgue,  
and the shocking spectacle now delights the  
eyes of thousands. So great is the crowd of  
bathers who flock to the death-house, that the  
pure curiosity that the Police have to arrange  
them in lines and admit a low at a time. There  
are persons who delight in funerals, and there  
are persons who revel in such shocking sights  
as we now witnessed daily at the Morgue—a  
terror-stricken face, in horrible contortions,  
with open mouth and eyes, peeping from a  
coarse sack and lying upon a marble slab, upon  
which a stream of water slowly trickles. The  
woman was evidently of the servant class and  
about twenty-eight or thirty years of age.  
As usual in such cases, numbers of persons  
have recognized the features of the victim, but  
in each case they have been mistaken. On Sat-  
urday a soldier recognized the face as that of  
a fellow-soldier who had been killed in the  
war. He was a Frenchman, and had been in  
Paris before the war. On Sunday a man re-  
cognized the face as that of a fellow-soldier  
who had been killed in the war. He was a  
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war. On Sunday a man recognized the face as  
that of a fellow-soldier who had been killed in  
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in Paris before the war.

Victor Massé, it is believed, will have a great  
success with his "Paul and Virginia," which  
was found serving in a café, where he had the  
opportunity for scenic effect. The noise on  
scene is splendid; the music is charming.  
But no one can imagine the countless dis-  
appointments and trials that Massé and his  
company have undergone.

THE CONTROLLERSHIP.  
MR. JOHN KELLY LIKELY TO BE NOMINATED  
BY THE MAYOR—THE LEGAL DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.  
Notwithstanding the recent action of a large  
body of representative bankers and merchants,  
and business men generally, in requesting Mayor  
Wickham to renominate the Controller, it is con-  
sidered likely that the Mayor will select Mr. John  
Kelly, the Tammany leader, to fill the important  
office, and send his name to the Board of Aldermen  
for confirmation to-morrow. This fact was an-  
nounced by a dispatch from the Controller's  
office, which was received by the Mayor's  
Hall, and who claim to be Mr. Wickham's con-  
fidential agent. They asserted that the Mayor had yielded  
to the pressure, and that "Mr. Kelly would be our  
next Controller." Shrewd men, however, equally  
acquainted with the situation, were not of this  
opinion. They argued that Mr. Wickham ap-  
preciated the legal obstacles in the way of appoint-  
ing a successor to Mr. Green, and that he  
would not undertake the responsibility of making  
an alleged illegal nomination that might cause a  
deadlock and costly litigation, and create a dead-  
lock in the whole City Government. In this way  
these men arrived at the conclusion that Mr.  
Green would be retained until the Legislature  
should meet. They also declared that Mr. Green,  
having the law on his side, would contest the right  
of the Mayor to nominate his successor, and carry  
the case to the Supreme Court. The Controller's  
office, however, is not so high-minded. It is  
final adjudication. They further said that the  
Controller would take this action not merely for  
the purpose of "holding over" by virtue of a provision  
in the charter, but with a view to guard the City  
Treasury until his successor was legally chosen,  
and protecting the financial interests of the City  
generally—an important duty for which the  
Mayor's candidate might possibly not have ancient  
experience.

That there are grave legal difficulties in the way  
of the Mayor making a nomination is admitted by  
every lawyer who has carefully read the charter of  
1873. That section it is held not only gives the  
Mayor no power to select a candidate for head of  
the Finance Department on the expiration of Mr.  
Green's term, but expressly excepts the office  
from those for which the Mayor has authority.  
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Mayor's candidate might possibly not have ancient  
experience.

Under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, and  
the charter of the City, the Controller is the  
right of the Controller to retain his position,  
and the City would continue to have the benefit of  
his services. But if these laws have any force, it  
might be entirely different with any nominee the  
Mayor might name other than Mr. Green. A new  
Controller would be the signal for sharp lawyers to  
question the validity of his acts. Capitalists  
to the value of millions of dollars, and the privates  
to the value of millions of dollars, would be  
revenue bonds in advance of taxation would  
be very likely to hesitate before advancing any  
sums on bonds issued by an official, who had "a  
cloud on the title" to his office. In addition to this,  
the tax levy for 1877, amounting to over thirty  
millions of dollars, is yet to be passed, and so the  
legal difficulties are the more vexatious.

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fore he could get his work produced. In these  
days the author of genius has to share the  
honors with the mechanic of the stage and the  
scene painter. Mr. Massé, who has been a long  
time before he could find a director willing to  
undertake the task of putting his opera upon the  
stage, is now waiting for a director. He has  
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DRY GOODS.

BLACK GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.  
Have just received and will offer on MONDAY, Nov. 27,  
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ALL-WOOL, MATERIALS,  
BASKET AND DAMASK DRESS GOODS,  
together with a complete assortment of  
FINE, MEDIUM, AND LOW-PRICED

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Broadway, corner 19th St.

CLOTHS, SUITINGS,

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
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(FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK)  
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN DRESS SHIRTS,  
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CASHMERE AND SILK MUFFLERS,  
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POE SKY, BLUE, WHITE, AND GREEN, LINED,  
CASTOR,  
TUB COLLARS, GAUNTLETS, GLOVES, &c., &c.

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Are offering a fine selection of CHOICE FIRST-CLASS  
FURS in every respect, and warranted, in sets and  
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Russian and Hudson Bay Sables,  
Seal, Mink and Chinchilla,  
Feather Muffs,  
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CLOAKING,

Black and Fancy Colored Trimming

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In all the various QUALITIES and WIDTHS.

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Dress Goods, Millinery, Fancy Goods, Silks,  
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EXCLUSIVELY  
KID GLOVES.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.  
VARIETY AND QUALITY UNSURPASSED.

The celebrated and well known  
HARRIS' SEAMLESS,  
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and various other makes.

No. 877 Broadway, between 15th and 16th sts.

CARPETS.

FRICES REDUCED.

George E. L. Hyatt,  
271 and 273 Canal, through to 31 Howard st.,  
now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of  
carpets, as follows:  
AXMINSTER, BODY BRUSSELS,  
VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,  
3-Ply Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, and Mattings.

MILLINERY

PLANNING OF HATS, RIBBONS, ETC.,  
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promptly and well. No. 114 East 14th st., opposite  
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C. B. STEVENSON & CO.

MRS. HANLEY, No. 147 Broadway  
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MARIE TILMONT, OF PARIS, IMPORT-  
er of the latest and most fashionable hats, bonnets,  
and all accessories of the same. No. 114  
BROADWAY, No. 428 1/2 St., near 20th St.

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Stern Brothers,

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D ST.

General Reduction of Prices

THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISH-  
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IN OUR  
Silk and Velvet Departments.

SPLENDID QUALITIES  
BLACK SILK VELVETS  
at \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25 a yard.

COLORED SILK VELVETS in the most desira-  
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BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS, 28 inches  
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LYONS ALL-SILK CLOAK VELVET,  
28 and 30 inches wide, at \$7.00 and \$8.00 a yard.  
All splendid values and greatly reduced prices.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
BLACK GROS-GRAIN SILKS,  
COLORED GROS-GRAIN SILKS,  
GROS DE SUEZ

MILLINERY SILKS,  
IN ALL IMAGINABLE SHADES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR LARGE  
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SLEEVELESS JACKETS, POLONAISES,  
OVERGARTERS, FICHUS,  
NECK-HANDKERCHIEFS, TIES,  
COLLIERIES, FANCY BIES,  
LACE-SCARVES, PIN-CUSHIONS,  
TOILET SETS, GLOVE AND  
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,  
PIN-CUSHIONS, LACE COVERS, CREPE  
DU CHENE, AND LACE TIES,  
and an endless variety of FANCY TRIMMINGS at  
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

An elegant stock of

REAL LACE GOODS.

REAL DUCHESNE, POINT, POINT AP-  
PLIQUE, HANDKERCHIEFS, TIE-ENDS  
AND BARBS, REAL GUIPURE  
AND DUCHESNE SCARVES.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN  
LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS,  
SHEETING, AND LINS,  
EMBROIDERED, AND LACE-SCARVES,  
BLANKETS, all sizes and qualities,  
SCARVES, WHITE, OPERA, and CANTON;  
FLANNELS, all sizes and qualities.

FINE WHITE GOODS,

UNUSUALLY CHEAP.

PARISIAN FANCY GOODS.

BLUE AND STEEL, ONYX, GILT, SILVER,  
REAL AND IMITATION SHELL AND IVORY JEWELRY,  
CHATELAINES, SACHETS, PORTFOLIOS, and  
many other elegant articles, excepting the  
most elegant assortment in the city,  
with decided bargains in our

MILLINERY DEPARTMENTS,

HOSIERY AND

HERINO UNDERWEAR.

MONDAY, OPENING OF NEW  
Cloaks, Dolmans, Circulars,  
WRAPS, AND SACQUES,  
FOR  
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

DECIDEDLY REDUCED PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

6TH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

R.H. MACY & CO.

FURS, FURS.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT IS COMPLETE WITH A  
VERY choice stock of Seal and Silk Sacks and Wraps.

SEAL, MINK,

SABLE, ERMINE, ALASKA SABLE, AND LYNX SETS.  
Also, fine IMITATION SETS of all kinds for LADIES,  
MISSSES, and CHILDREN.

THE FINEST assortment of FUR TRIMMINGS in the  
city at VERY LOW PRICES.

Also, a BARGAIN stock of REAL RUSSIAN and  
HUDSON BAY SABLES, and ERMINE SETS and  
CAPES at

ONE-FOURTH THE COST  
of production.

PARISIAN

FLOWER CO.,

IMPORTERS.  
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of all the  
latest

NOVELTIES

IN  
RICH FRENCH FLOWERS, FANCY AND OSTRICH  
FEATHERS, AND FANCY TRIMMINGS,  
BRIDAL SETS AND VILLES, FLOAL  
CUTTINGS, and all the latest  
AND EVENING COSTUMES,  
arranged to order.

Vases and baskets filled with beautiful tropical Leaf  
Plants "a specialty."

Exhibition at the Centennial Park, Horticultural Hall.  
To the trade and institutions, a discount.

THE PARISIAN FLOWER COMPANY,  
28 East 14th st., four doors from University place.  
Also, 100 West 14th st., near Broadway, Proprietors.

BLACK SILK FRINGES,

WORSTED FRINGES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

EMBROIDERY ON CLOTH, IN ALL THE

NEW COLORS.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY.

MUSICAL

PIANOS & ORGANS THE LARGEST

AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT  
IN THE WORLD. The "MILNER" and "MILNER"  
CHILD OF BELL, the best made. PIANOS,  
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT, new and second  
hand. Also, a large stock of ORGANS, and  
WAGONS, VAPEURS, and CHURCH-ORGANS.  
Pianos of the highest quality, at \$1 a pair.  
LADIES' 4-BUTTON superior quality, at \$1 a pair.  
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HARRIS BROTHERS,  
No. 877 Broadway, between 15th and 16th sts.

CARPETS.

FRICES REDUCED.

George E. L. Hyatt,  
271 and 273 Canal, through to 31 Howard st.,  
now offers at retail, at reduced prices, new stock of  
carpets, as follows:  
AXMINSTER, BODY BRUSSELS,  
VELVETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,  
3-Ply Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloth, Rugs, and Mattings.

MILLINERY

PLANNING OF HATS, RIBBONS, ETC.,  
EMBROIDERING, STITCHING, ETC.,  
promptly and well. No. 114 East 14th st., opposite  
Academy of Music.  
C. B. STEVENSON & CO.

MRS. HANLEY, No. 147 Broadway  
No. 177 1/2 St., will open a case of choice and  
elegant Bonnets on Tuesday next.

MARIE TILMONT, OF PARIS, IMPORT-  
er of the latest and most fashionable hats, bonnets,  
and all accessories of the same. No. 114  
BROADWAY, No. 428 1/2 St., near 20th St.

DRY GOODS.

Great Reduction in Silks!

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF

RICH COLORED DRESS SILKS,

PREPARATORY TO THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVEN-  
TORY, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK AN INSPECTION  
OF THEM, FEELING CONFIDENT THAT THEY WILL  
BE FOUND LOWER PRICED THAN ANY OTHER  
RICH GOODS CAN BE PURCHASED ELSEWHERE.

RICH WHITE SILKS AND SATINS JUST  
RECEIVED. ALSO, CHOICE SHADES FOR BALL  
AND BRIDAL DRESSES.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,  
GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND 83 AND 85  
FORSYTH STREET.

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THEIR

Real India Cashmere Shawls

PURCHASED AT THE AUCTION SALES IN LONDON  
FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN MARKET VALUE. VIZ:  
\$200, \$225, \$250, \$275, \$300, \$325,  
\$350, \$400.

ALSO,  
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,  
\$75, \$85, \$95.

FULL LINES OF THE MODERN AND  
CHEAPER GRADES OF WOOLEN  
AND OTHER SHAWLS.

BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH STREET,  
GRAND, CHRYSTIE & FORSYTH STREET.

FURS.

LORD & TAYLOR

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE AS-  
SORTMENT OF FURS IN THIS CITY, HAVE REDUCED  
THEIR PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

SEAL SACQUES,  
SELLING AT \$65, WORTH \$75, AT \$75, WORTH  
\$90, AT \$55, WORTH \$100.

MINK SETS—MUFF AND BOA,  
AT \$12, WORTH \$15; AT \$15, WORTH \$22; AT  
\$15, WORTH \$26; AT \$20, WORTH \$35.

REAL SETS—MUFF AND BOA,  
AT \$15, WORTH \$24; AT \$22, WORTH \$28; AT  
\$26, WORTH \$33; AT \$32, WORTH \$40.

FRENCH REAL SETS AT \$5.50, WORTH \$7.50.  
CHILDREN'S SETS—MUFF AND BOA,  
\$12.00, WORTH \$15.00; AT \$15.00, WORTH \$20.00;  
AT \$19.00, WORTH \$23.00; AT \$23.00,  
WORTH \$30.

SEAL CAPS, GLOVES, AND FUR BOOTS RETAILING  
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

GRAND, CHRYSTIE, AND FORSYTH STS.,  
BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FINE NEW HOUSES, AT LOW PRICES.—  
No. 20 West 54th st., Nos. 65 and 69 West 54th st.;  
No. 61 East 55th st.; No. 30 East 56th st.; No. 104  
West 57th st.; Nos. 22 and 24 East 58th st.; Nos. 330  
67th and 65th Madison at \$25,000 to \$40,000, and  
upward. W. C. BENTLEY, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME VICTORY—  
Brownstone house, No. 620 6th av., near 50th st.;  
recently overhauled and now in perfect order; 25x  
50 ft. lot; landscaped. Terms easy.  
K. H. LUDLOW & CO.,  
No. 409 Broadway.

THE TWO MAGNIFICENTLY-LOCATED  
stores Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, near 6th ave.  
opposite plaza and Madison square, all colors, without  
exception, in stock. See our circulars in the day's  
action column. W. K. STEVENSON, JR.,  
No. 114 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN MADISON AV. NEAR 34TH ST.,  
a handsome, well-furnished, four-story house;  
100 ft. lot; possession May 1, price \$12,000.  
K. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—FROM \$5,000 TO  
\$100,000. In all parts of the city; real estate. Apply  
to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms 6 and 7,  
basement.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE 6TH AV. LOTS IN  
payment for desirable house and lot on this ave-  
nue. JOSEPH JEX, No. 1,335 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY AND POSITIVE SALE

VERY VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY.  
W. K. STEVENSON, JR., will sell on TUESDAY NEXT,  
the 29th inst., at 12 M., No. 111 Broadway, a  
very valuable and commanding store, Nos. 928 and  
930 Broadway, between 6th and 7th sts., all colors  
and Madison square, being the place of 40.1  
acre, at Madison square, having a frontage of 40.1  
acre, and a depth of 100 ft. and 100 ft. and 100 ft.  
N. E. T. is an excellent opportunity to make a  
large investment in the best real estate property  
on the whole line of Broadway at auction value, during  
the most depressed period in the history of the New  
York real estate market. Terms easy. Apply to  
No. 4 Pine and No. 33 East 17th sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT AND  
Landing—house, No. 125 West 47th st.; has  
improvements; in perfect order; rent \$500;  
rent immediately. THORNTON T. BOWMAN, Real  
Estate Agent, No. 608 Broadway, corner 43d st.

FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS NO. 117  
East 10th st., also one story on 4th and 5th  
for water-rooms or offices; steam heat; with or  
without power, and well lighted.  
R. E. KALDENBERG, No. 117 Fulton st.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—THE HAND-  
some four-story brownstone house, No. 15 East 81st  
st., with three-story extension; possession im-  
mediate; rent low.  
R. E. LUDLOW & CO.,  
No. 409 Broadway.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., BETWEEN 5TH  
AND 6TH AVS.—Three-story high-class apart-  
ment dwelling; rent, \$1,200 per annum; offices,  
4 Pine and 33 East 17th st. W. K. STEVENSON, JR.,  
No. 114 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED THREE  
story English-basement house to let or lease, No.  
547 Lexington av., between 38th and 40th sts. Can  
be seen between 10 and 12 A. M.

NEWLY-FITTED-UP FLOOR, CORNER 17TH  
ST. and 8th av., on 17th st., entrance on 17th st.  
at 22nd st. Possession immediate. Call on SMITH NEW-  
PALE ALE BREWERY, No. 240 West 18th st.

REPUBLICAN FLATS—NO. 455 WEST 43D  
ST., completed; few more left; finest in the city;  
improved; in perfect order; rent \$500; per  
inquire of Janitor.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TO A PRIVATE FAM-  
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ment dwelling; rent, \$1,200 per annum; offices,  
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No. 114 Broadway.

AN ELEGANTLY



# THE HOUSEHOLD.

## THE TIME TO BUY POULTRY.

Poultry is cheap, notwithstanding the fear of a shortage. Economical people who have good refrigerators or cellars will find that the time to buy is now. The price of poultry is at a low stage, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good. The price of poultry is at a low stage, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good. The price of poultry is at a low stage, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good.

## RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

Contributors to this column are requested to write only upon one side of their letter paper, otherwise we shall be obliged to reject many useful receipts.

**On-Tail Soup.**—Two tails, if large, three if small, will make a large soup. Divide them at the joints; rub them with salt and pepper, and wash in lukewarm water. Put them in a stew-pan, with four onions, a bunch of parsley, two downy carrots or black pepper-corns, a sliced turnip, and a small piece of butter. Cover with water, and simmer for two hours. Strain it through a cloth, and add a little salt and pepper. This is a simple and useful soup, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good.

**Baked Indian Pudding.**—Boil one quart of milk, stirring in white flour, five cups of molasses, and a little salt; stir well and set away to cool. When cold, add two eggs well beaten and water. Bake in three tin. For the outside—One cup of milk, one-half cup of sugar, the yolks of two eggs, a little corn-starch. Boil and flavor with nutmeg. —*GENEVA.*

**Chicken.**—It is absolutely necessary to have a large, juicy chicken, dry, and well seasoned. Chicken is a favorite food, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good. The price of poultry is at a low stage, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good.

**Useful Family Hints.**—To preserve eggs. —Mix together in a tin or vessel one bushel of quick-lime, two pounds of salt, one-half pound of cream of tartar, with as much water as will make the mixture into a stiff paste. Dip an egg, then keep the egg therein. This will preserve them perfect for two years at least. —*FRANKFURT.*

**Food for Children.**—It is impossible to inform S. C. as to the best article of diet for a child just weaned. The best food for a child is milk, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good. The price of poultry is at a low stage, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good.

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# MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, will assemble at its armory for battalion drill next Tuesday evening.

The Third Company, "Washington Continental Guard," Capt. J. G. Norman, held a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last Friday evening. The Germania Assembly Rooms last Friday evening. The Germania Assembly Rooms last Friday evening.

The Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association yesterday passed a resolution sustaining the protest of the Seventh Regiment rifle team of Oswego, a full article of which has been heretofore published in this column.

The Old Guard, Major George W. McLean, commanding, will give a grand military reception at the Academy of Music on Jan. 18, 1877. The annual election of officers will take place at the Academy of Music on Jan. 18, 1877.

The First Brigade staff had a preliminary drill at the Arsenal last Tuesday evening. The drill was a very successful one, and it is not likely to rise for some time. The market is well supplied, and the quality is good.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding, has just been allowed the sum of \$474, the amount claimed for the uniform fund of the regiment. The sum of \$474, the amount claimed for the uniform fund of the regiment.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward, commanding, will parade for review by Mayor Schroeder at its armory next Tuesday evening. The event is designated as a "Creedmore reception," and will include one of the customary hoops which have long been popular among the friends of this command.

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# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 25. The market was dull, and the prices of the various securities were generally lower than on the previous day. The price of the 5% U. S. bonds was 107 1/2, and the price of the 4% U. S. bonds was 107 1/2.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. The market was dull, and the prices of the various securities were generally lower than on the previous day. The price of the 5% U. S. bonds was 107 1/2, and the price of the 4% U. S. bonds was 107 1/2.

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# FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

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## THE PRESIDENCY.

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH.  
WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED FROM SOUTH CAROLINA TO-DAY—THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS STILL IN JAIL—NO CHANGE IN AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA—THE NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

Yesterday was naturally a day of quiet, and the news from the South is merely supplemental to that of the previous day. The members of the South Carolina Board of Canvassers are still in jail; the Supreme Court will probably render decision to-day on the application for the order in relation to comparing the returns in the matter of the Presidential Electors. Some apprehension is expressed that there may be trouble when the Legislature meets to-morrow, but the order of President Grant on the subject gives ample assurance that there will be no breach of the peace. To-day will probably show whether the controversy cannot be carried into the United States Courts through an application to Judge Bond, of the Circuit Court, for a writ of habeas corpus. In Louisiana, the Northern gentlemen who went to New Orleans are getting anxious to return; and everybody is desirous for the result to be declared by the Returning Board, one way or the other. The board have determined to hold long sessions this week, and the count will probably be finished by Friday or Saturday. The letter of Senator Osborne on the Democratic vote in Florida will be noticed. He has analyzed the returns, and finds that the Democratic vote shows a most singular and uniform increase of one-third over previous majorities. He states that this was done in accordance with a previously-matured plan; and by such methods as the local managers found most convenient to adopt—as repeating, intimidation, or altering the returns. Judge Robertson, of Westchester, returned from Tallahassee on Saturday. He gives every assurance that the count of the vote will show a majority for Hayes. The Board of Canvassers commenced their work at noon to-day. Ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi, has written a letter in which he completely demolishes Mr. Clarkson Potter's ingenious theories about the power of Congress in counting the Presidential vote, and also says something about the interference of the courts in the canvassing of the Electoral vote of a State.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE PRESENT SITUATION—THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD STILL IN JAIL—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT ON SATURDAY—DEMOCRATIC ASSERTIONS OF WHAT WILL BE DONE WHEN THE LEGISLATURE MEETS—A LETTER FROM JUDGE BOND.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 26.—It will be remembered that the Supreme Court when it met yesterday morning, adjudged each member of the Board of Canvassers in contempt, condemned them to pay a fine of \$1,500 each, and to be imprisoned in the County Jail until the further order of the court. They were all arrested and lodged in jail the same afternoon. The court reassembled at 4 P. M., and counsel for the Democrats asked the court to direct its Clerk to give a certificate of election to the persons having the highest number of votes for members of the Legislature in Laurens and Edgefield Counties, as ascertained by the Board of Canvassers and reported to the court. This order had been suggested two days ago by Judge Moses, as a possible relief to the relations from the refusal of the board to determine the elections in these counties. Very much to the surprise and chagrin of the Democrats, Judge Willard refused to join in the order. The Democratic counsel asked also for an order looking to the canvass of the returns in the presence of the Supreme Court. This was not granted. To-morrow, argument will continue on the mandamus to compel the Board of Canvassers to recanvass the vote for Presidential Electors, and to reject all irregular, imperfect, and illegal polls, if any are found in the precinct returns, and report the action upon each case to the court for review. This would be to make the court the Board of Canvassers, giving it the power to accord with the determination of the board where it would help Tilden, and to mandamus the board to change its determination where its action was favorable to Hayes. The argument last night on the part of the board was confined to the assertion that the board had completed its work, that it had ceased to exist, and that it could not be revived. It is confidently asserted that the court will grant the order, and it is also confidently asserted that every member of the board will refuse to obey any order which will place them again in the power of the court. Judge Willard admits that there may be doubts about the jurisdiction of the court, but says there is no court of review, and therefore its action will be final.

The Legislature meets on Tuesday. Certificates have been issued to sixty Republicans in the House, and to fifty-five Democrats. Nine seats will be vacant—those of the representatives from Edgefield and Laurens—certificates having been refused to them. The Democrats assert that more than enough Republicans will be absent to give them a majority, and that the Democrats from Edgefield and Laurens will be admitted at once. If the Republicans are not all here, then the excluded members will demand to have their names called, and will enforce the demand. A Democratic Speaker will be elected, and will declare the election of Hampton, and he will be inaugurated forthwith, although it has been usual to do so on Thursday after the meeting of the Legislature. The Senate has five Republican majorities, leaving only the two Senators from Laurens and Edgefield.

In reply to the assertions of the Baltimore Sun and the unscrupulous Democratic papers here, Judge H. L. Bond has addressed a letter to the Baltimore American, in which he denies that he has been a guest of Gov. Chamberlain, although he has called upon him as he would do upon the Governor of any State where he was about to hold a Circuit Court, provided he was an acquaintance. He then says:

"Gov. Chamberlain is too well-bred a lawyer as such a time to mention to me any matter which might be the subject of judicial inquiry. The Board of State Canvassers has never been advised by me. I have never seen them. I

would not know more than one of the board if I did, and that one is the Attorney General of South Carolina, whom I have formerly met as United States Assistant District Attorney. No one has yet applied to the Circuit Court of this district for any action in relation to the recent election. If any person does so apply, and there is a statute for it, he shall have relief; if there be no statute, he must seek his remedy elsewhere. If it be thought unnecessary that where a Circuit Court was about to be held—at an expense of nearly \$1,000 daily—that I should anticipate its session in order to arrange its business to make the term as short as possible, I do not coincide with the objection."

Up to this time, (8 P. M.), the five executive officers of the State remain in the County Jail. They appear to be as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. They have two small rooms only, as the jail is crowded with a gang of the Elberton rioters, who are to be tried before the United States Circuit Court this week.

AN ORDER FROM PRESIDENT GRANT TO GEN. RUGER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following was sent from this city to-night:

Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, or Col. H. M. Black, Columbia, S. C.

The following has been received from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Nov. 26, 1876.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: D. H. Chamberlain is now Governor of the State of South Carolina beyond any controversy, and remains so until a new Governor shall be duly and legally inaugurated under the Constitution. The Government has been called upon to aid with the military and naval forces of the United States, to maintain republican government in the State against resistance too formidable to be overcome by the State authorities. You are directed, therefore, to sustain Gov. Chamberlain in his authority against domestic violence until otherwise directed. U. S. GRANT.

In obeying these instructions you will advise with the Governor, and dispose your troops in such a manner as may be deemed best in order to carry out the spirit of the above order of the President. Acknowledge receipt.

J. D. CAMERON, Secretary of War.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 26.—It is understood that efforts will be made to have Judge Bond, United States Judge, release the Board of Canvassers upon a writ of habeas corpus. They are, however, still in jail.

## LOUISIANA.

BOTH PARTIES ANXIOUS FOR THE RETURNING BOARD TO FINISH ITS WORK—THE BOARD TO HOLD LONG SESSIONS THIS WEEK—PROBABLY CLOSE OF THE CANVASS BY FRIDAY OR SATURDAY—THE CALM IN NEW-ORLEANS ONLY ON THE SURFACE.

By Telegram from Our Special Correspondent. NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The leading men of both political parties are becoming exceedingly anxious for the Returning Board to declare the result of the election in this State, and so settle the Presidential question one way or another. Many of the gentlemen of the two National Committees came to New-Orleans at short notice, expecting to stay a day or two. They have now been here two weeks, and their private affairs at home are suffering because of their absence. For this reason, and to put the country out of suspense, the members of the board have decided to hold protracted sessions during the coming week, and they expect to conclude their labors on Friday or Saturday next. There are many indications that the apparent calm in the city is only on the surface, and all law-abiding citizens will be greatly relieved when the board adjourns sine die.

THE LAW AND THE RETURNING BOARD. CHARACTER OF THE MEN WHO TALK OF WAR—MR. TILDEN'S FRIENDS IN THE SOUTH—A DECISION THAT MUST BE FINAL—AN HONEST COUNT ELECTIONS HAYES—NORTHERN POLITICIANS IN NEW-ORLEANS—THE DEMOCRATS PREJUDICE THE LOUISIANA CASE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday Nov. 22, 1876.

There are a number of reckless, and, for the most part, lawless and disreputable men, in all sections of the country, who are just now talking a great deal about abolishing their muskets and driving out "the usurpers" at the point of the bayonet. What these men want to fight about, or who "the usurpers" are that they are going to drive out, they do not exactly know, but they have an indistinct idea that they would profit by a disturbance, and consequently they are doing their best to create trouble by blustering about "the rights of the people" and "the sanctity of the laws." It is remarkable that they all join in the chorus, "give us a fair count," and that when asked what they mean by a fair count, they can only reply that they want "Sam Tilden inaugurated any way." In short they are willing to abide by the law just so long as its administration does not interfere with their desires, but when they imagine that their wishes are to be thwarted, then they declare that the actions of the men who are charged with the administration of the laws are illegal, and that their rights are being violated. Fortunately, the people who reason in this way belong to a class that has no influence. Unfortunately, however, their wild ravings are not only sanctioned but secretly applauded by many of Mr. Tilden's prominent supporters. Among these may be mentioned United States Senator Randolph, who came to the South to make an "impartial investigation" of its condition, and who, after being forty-eight hours in Columbia, S. C., was able to write and publish a two column report of the political situation there. This gentleman and others like him came into the Cotton States with a mission to perform—they came to secure Mr. Tilden's election, in spite of the laws and in spite of Republican majorities. There are now in New-Orleans a number of gentlemen of this class. Long before they came here they had prejudged the Louisiana case, and they now intend to have their judgment indorsed by the Returning Board, or to denounce the decision of that board as infamous and unlawful.

THE LOUISIANA CASE.

It is well for the country that the advice or opinion of such demagogues as those referred to will not be regarded by the law-abiding masses of the American people. It is well, too, that the election laws of Louisiana are so clear and explicit that a school-boy can understand them, for there seems to be no doubt now that the Presidential election will have to be decided by the vote of Louisiana. South Carolina and Florida are undoubtedly Republican—there can be no question or dispute about them. Notwithstanding shot-guns and rifle clubs, money and fraud, they have been triumphantly carried by Hayes and Wheeler. The Republican Electors in both of them have a majority by the actual returns, and without any judicial action on the part of the State Canvassers. In Louisiana, however, this is

not the case. As the returns come from the parishes they will show a small majority for Tilden. This majority, however, was obtained by intimidation, violence, and fraud, and upon sufficient proof of such intimidation, violence, and fraud, it becomes the duty of the State Returning Board to canvass only those parishes where a fair, free, and honest election was held. This is the law. If it is enforced, if an honest count is secured, Louisiana will give Rutherford B. Hayes a majority of at least six thousand votes. There is every reason to believe that an honest count will be had, and that Gov. Hayes will be declared elected President of the United States. No matter what may be the decision of the Returning Board, its judgment must be considered final, for there is no other tribunal in the State or in the nation that can legally decide the Louisiana election. Knowing this and fearing for the result, the friends of Tilden and the newspapers controlled by him have for the past week been doing everything in their power to cast discredit upon the gentlemen who constitute the board. It has been widely asserted that they were all thieves and rascals; they have been repeatedly accused of every crime in the decalogue, but unfortunately for Tilden's cause, not one charge has ever been proved against them. If they are such monsters as the Democratic journals represent them to be, why are they not impeached and driven out of their official positions? Why are they not now in the State Penitentiary? These questions can only be answered by the assertion that every charge which has been made against them is false and malicious. Such, indeed, is the fact, for everything considered, I do not think there can be found in the South more worthy or conscientious men than those who compose the much-abused Louisiana Returning Board.

## PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD.

In proof of this I need only refer to their personal history and political record. They are natives of the South, every one of them. The Democratic cry of "Carpet-bagger" cannot be raised against them. James Madison Wells, the President of the Board, is a native of one of the Red River parishes of Louisiana, and still lives on the plantation where he was born. His father, Hon. Levi Wells, was one of the best known and most honored citizens of the State. He always took an active part in politics, and, in 1847, when Louisiana was admitted into the Union, he was chosen a Representative to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the new State, and the son of this honored man became identified with the politics of his section early in life. He was always a Union man, and, during the war, suffered severely for his loyalty. In 1864, under the Banks reconstruction scheme, he was elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with Gov. Fahn. A year later, when the latter was elected to the United States Senate, Mr. Wells became Governor of the State. While in that position he was highly praised by all parties for his wise, conciliatory, and honest government. After leaving the Governor's chair, he returned to his home in Rapides, and did not again appear prominently in public life until 1874, when he became a member of the State Returning Board. In his capacity of Chairman of that body he will undoubtedly do his duty in an impartial, upright, and fearless manner, that will give satisfaction to fair-minded men of all parties and all sections.

Gen. Thomas C. Anderson, the second member of the board, was born in Virginia, but has lived in Louisiana for more than forty years. During most of that time he has been a citizen of St. Landry Parish, and there is no man here who has done more to promote the social and material progress of the State. He represented his parish in the Legislature for several successive years before the war, and ever since its close has held a seat in the State Senate. In the last election he was supported warmly by both Independents and Republicans, and carried the Democratic stronghold of St. Landry by a handsome majority. He is esteemed at home and by those who know him best as one of the most conscientious and high-minded Republicans in the South.

The third member of the board, Godard Casanave, is a colored man, born in New-Orleans, of free parents. He was liberally educated in the French Catholic schools of the city, and entering business early in life, acquired a considerable fortune before the war. During all the years of Republican supremacy in Louisiana he has never sought office, and the position which he now holds was forced upon him against his will. There is no doubt that he will discharge his duty faithfully and well.

Louis M. Kenner, the junior member of the board, is an intelligent and well-informed colored man. He represents the freedmen element of the population, and represents it well. He was born in Louisiana, and has lived in the State all his life. This, in brief, is the history of the men who are to decide the election in this State. Regarding the law which they are to administer, and under which they are to act, there can be no doubt or question. It is clear, concise, and explicit. The clause in the act, which is most important in the present case, and which was designed to protect the colored voters in their rights, is as follows:

"Whenever from any poll or voting place there shall be received the statement of a voter, or of a Registration or Commissioner of Election in form as required by section 26 of this act, on affidavit of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, or violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences which prevented, or tended to prevent, a fair, free and peaceable election, and that the said statement shall be such poll or voting place, such Returning Officers shall not canvass, count or compile the statements of votes from such poll or voting place until the statements from all other polls or voting places shall have been canvassed and compiled. The Returning Officers shall then proceed to investigate the statement, and if it is found that there has been intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences at such poll or voting place, and if from the evidence of such statement they shall be convinced that such riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbances, bribery, or corrupt influences did not materially interfere with the purity and freedom of the election at such poll or voting place, or did not prevent a sufficient number of qualified voters from casting their votes, or voting to materially change the result of the election, then, and not otherwise, said Returning Officers shall canvass and compile the vote of such poll or voting place, but shall exclude it from their

returns; provided that any person interested in said election by reason of being a candidate for office shall be allowed a hearing before said Returning Officers upon making application within the time allowed for the forwarding of the returns of said election.

This law might not be a good one for Vermont or Maine, but in those States no man is prevented from voting according to his convictions. In Louisiana, however, the law is a just and good one; but even if it were not the case it is the law, and the Returning Board must act under it, whatever their judgment may be. It will be a lawful one. Their decision will be final, for, of course, the American people will abide by the law and the right.

## REPUBLICAN FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN MESSENGERS STOPPED AND DRIVEN BACK FOR NOT HAVING DEMOCRATIC PAPERS—THE ATTEMPT TO ROB THEM OF THEIR PAPERS FRUSTRATED—NO DECISION FROM THE COURT YET.

From Yesterday's Times.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 25.—Messrs. Webster and Hamilton, who went South from here a few days since to bring back evidence of Democratic frauds already established, were stopped in Sumpter County by Democratic reformers. They were asked for passes from the Democratic State Executive Committee before being allowed to proceed. As they did not possess the requisite indorsement, they were ordered to retreat, but not before being asked for any private papers in their possession. This attempt to rob them of their instructions was frustrated.

Judge White still reserves his decision in the injunction and mandamus cases.

The Canvassing Board will begin their work on Monday, the 27th, at 12 o'clock. An illustration of the coercive methods adopted by the Democrats here is given in the following resolutions adopted in the County of Jefferson. Printed and copied out to any such persons as vote for high taxes, that in all such cases a distinction of twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth, be made against such persons; that merchants, lawyers, and doctors, in extending credit to such persons make the same distinction.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PEOPLE OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

1. That we pledge ourselves, each to the other, by our sacred honor, to give the first preference to all things to those men who vote for reform; and that we give the second preference in all things to those who do not vote at all.
2. That we affirm the principles that they who vote for high taxes should pay them; and that in employing or hiring or renting land to any such persons as vote for high taxes, that in all such cases a distinction of twenty-five per cent, or one-fourth, be made against such persons; that merchants, lawyers, and doctors, in extending credit to such persons make the same distinction.
3. That in all such cases we extend as little credit or use of our means as possible, leaving them to their own devices.
4. That in the coming year we positively refuse to employ one out of every three who may be upon our places who voted against reform and low taxes; and that a list of all such persons be published in the Constitution, in order that we may know our friends from our enemies.
5. That we will consider it dishonorable and unneighborly for any farmer, planter, merchant, lawyer, doctor, or other person to violate any of the foregoing resolutions.

SOMETHING FOR THE DEMOCRATS TO EXPLAIN—SENATOR OSBORNE'S LETTER ON THE DEMOCRATIC VOTE—ITS UNIFORM INCREASE OF ONE-THIRD IN ACCORDANCE WITH A PLAN PREVIOUSLY PREPARED BY THE TILDEN MANAGERS—HOW THIS RESULT WAS REACHED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Ex-United States Senator Osborne, of Florida, has written a letter to a friend in this city, explaining the operations of the Democrats in reference to the vote in that State. Mr. Osborne has made an analysis of the Democratic vote, and says he finds that it shows at all points a uniform increase of one-third in majorities over previous elections. This uniformity of increase is the result of a deliberate plan matured prior to the election, and was secured in various ways, the general instructions of the Tilden managers to the Florida County committees, to make their majorities show this increase, leaving the methods of accomplishment to the local managers. In some instances the result was accomplished by improving and voting Democrats from Georgia and Alabama; in others, by violence and intimidation, and in some cases by altering the returns after the polls had closed. Mr. Osborne says the fact of the uniformity of increase in the Democratic local majorities will be established by an inspection of the vote, and that the methods by which this remarkable result was accomplished can be satisfactorily proved by competent witnesses.

## VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SENATOR FOOTE, OF MISSISSIPPI, ON CLARKSON POTTER—THE LATTER AN "IMPERIAL" JUDGE CARTER'S OPINION ON THE SOUTH CAROLINA TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Hon. Henry S. Foote, a Senator before the war from Mississippi, has written a letter to the Presidential election, which is printed here this morning. He reviews the letter of Clarkson N. Potter, and makes this new point:

"I insist that it is only in one case of a disputed Presidential election that the power of electing devolves upon the House of Representatives, and that is when there shall be three or more candidates running, as in 1824. Then, if neither of the candidates shall be found, on counting the votes given, to have received a majority thereof, upon the House of Representatives will devolve the choice of a President. This is not the exigency described by Mr. Potter, who has imagined a new one, not as all known to the Constitution, and who arbitrarily declares that either House, by pronouncing a sufficient number of votes invalid, may create an exigency, of which the House of Representatives may immediately take advantage."

In closing the letter, Judge Foote says with great force:

"After having been tempted to write thus much on this all-agitating subject, I do not feel willing to leave any one, not as all known to the Constitution, and who arbitrarily declares that either House, by pronouncing a sufficient number of votes invalid, may create an exigency, of which the House of Representatives may immediately take advantage."

ality or disincorporation as should bring the bluish of shame to the face of the most impudent pestifer in Christendom."

Judge Carter, who, was in Columbia at the time of the count by the South Carolina Returning Board, in speaking of the action of the Constitution or law of the State for taking any jurisdiction in the case of the board. The law says nothing on the subject, and the Constitution says only, as other State Constitutions say, that the judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court. The court claimed that as the Returning Board exercises judicial power, it is subordinate to the Supreme Court. On this ground alone the court undertook to supervise the business of the board. The action of the board in ignoring the court is regarded by Judge Carter as entirely legal and right.

Judge Taft has been examining the laws relative to the case of the South Carolina Returning Board. This evening there was a conference among several members of the Cabinet, but if any information has been received it is withheld from publication. Judge Taft very properly declines to express his opinions on the case in controversy. There is little reason to doubt that he regards the assumption of jurisdiction over the Returning Board by the State Court as unwarranted, and that he thinks Judge Bond will find authority sufficient to set the members of the board at liberty when return is made to-morrow to the writ. The count concerned not State officers alone, but Electors and members of Congress, and, besides, the Legislature chosen elects a United States Senator; therefore the case comes clearly within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court. There is some reason to suppose that the Legislature, on Tuesday, will be left without a Constitutional quorum by the withdrawing of the Democratic members. This would positively postpone the counting of the votes for Governor, and under the Constitution Gov. Chamberlain holds over till his successor is qualified. Ample provisions are made to prevent disturbance of the peace in Columbia, if anything of the kind should be attempted.

## THE ELECTION IN THE SOUTH.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND FLORIDA.

HOW GEORGIA HELPED WADE HAMPTON'S CAUSE—THE VOTE IN EDGEFIELD AND AIKEN—THE "COW-BOY" COUNTIES OF FLORIDA—TILDEN TACTICS IN KEY WEST AND MADISON—FRAUDS THAT WILL BE DEFEATED—"WE MUST HAVE A FAIR COUNT."

From Our Special Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1876. One of the marked peculiarities of the present political crisis in this country is its extreme simplicity. The situation is indeed distressingly plain, the problem to be solved almost painfully simple. In a word, the question which the votes of Louisiana, Florida, and South Carolina must decide, shall a man who has been legally elected to the Presidency of the United States be allowed to take his seat, or will the American people permit the inauguration of an ambitious and unscrupulous politician, who by fraud, intimidation, and violence seeks to capture the highest position in the land? Of course, it is useless at this time to reiterate the oft-repeated statement that Mississippi, South Carolina, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida are naturally Republican States, and that if a fair election could be held in them they would all give Republican majorities ranging from four thousand to thirty-five thousand votes. It will not be out of place, however, to give the people of the North some idea of how the Southern Democrats conducted themselves on election day, and by what means they reduced the Republican majorities in Florida and South Carolina. In the latter State the much-abused Gov. Chamberlain had, under the law, complete control of all the election machinery. With him rested the power to appoint all the poll managers, inspectors, and clerks, and he had been so disposed he might, in imitation of the Democratic Governors of Georgia and Mississippi, have given his political opponents no representation at the ballot-boxes. True to his position for honesty and fair dealing, however, he permitted the Democratic managers to name a third of all the officers who were appointed to take charge of the polls. He did so, trusting in the honor of the men who call themselves the gentlemen, "the cavaliers of South Carolina." He is now suffering for his misplaced confidence, and if he loses the election, as seems more than probable, it will be because he trusted men who, in everything pertaining to politics, are unworthy of all trust and devoid of all principle and all honor.

AN ELECTION FARCE. All through the up country of the Palmetto State the election held on the 7th of this month was a farce, a parody upon the right of suffrage. In Edgefield County—"bloody Edgefield," "unreconstructed Edgefield," as it has been aptly called—Gen. Gary, "Hamburg Massacre" Butler, and men like them have complete and absolute control of the polls. Men voted literally at the mouth of a pistol, and the few negroes who dared to go to the ballot-box did so at the risk of their lives. The result was that Edgefield, which is naturally a Republican county, gave Hampton and the shot-gun Democracy a majority of over twenty-five to twenty-seven hundred votes, and the Chairman of the County Committee recently telegraphed to Columbia, "the returns are still coming in." This is no fancy sketch. There are three United States officers and a number of other trustworthy witnesses who are ready to swear to the truth of my statements. If further proof is needed, I may state that in 1870 Edgefield County gave a Republican majority of 843; in 1872 this majority was increased to 3,659, and in 1874 it was 493. This year—and the figures will bear repetition—Butler and Gary, shot-guns and rifle clubs have carried it for Hampton and Tilden by 2,700 votes, "and the returns are still coming in." But the Democrats did not practice their peculiar and effective campaign tactics in Edgefield and the up-country alone. All along the Georgia line the boldest frauds were openly practiced. In the County of Ellenton the murder of Senator Cooke and George Turner, and the massacre of seventeen unoffending black men in the swamps around Rouse's Bridge were not forgotten, and not one negro in a dozen dared go to the polls. Many of those who did so were forcibly prevented from voting, or detained by idle challenges and questions until it was too late to cast their ballots. Hundreds of citizens of Georgia came across the border and voted in Hamburg and Aiken. Of course, they were recognized by the Republican poll managers, but the protests of those officials amounted to nothing. They were surrounded on all

sides by riflemen; as one of them told me, "they saw nothing all day but the inside of pistol barrels," and they were powerless to prevent the frauds which were being committed. An officer of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, a gentleman of character and standing, who was stationed in Aiken County on election day, not only corroborated all these statements of the poll managers, but says that he is ready to swear that he saw nineteen men, whom he knew to be citizens of Augusta, Ga., calmly walk up to the ballot-box at Aiken, S. C., and vote the Democratic ticket. It was by these means, and by numerous other frauds of a like character, that South Carolina was made "one of the doubtful States," and yet Samuel J. Tilden, the man who calls himself "the great Reformer," claims that he has carried South Carolina.

## THE FRAUD IN FLORIDA.

In Florida, although the Democratic violence was less, the Democratic frauds were quite as numerous as they were in "Hampton's Dominion." In all these counties bordering on Georgia and Alabama, known here as "Cow-boy" districts, the Democratic faithful came across the line in swarms, and voted, like their brethren in the slums of New-York, early and often for Tilden and Reform. They could do this without stay or hindrance of any kind, for in all the counties referred to the Democrats had complete control of all the election machinery. Gov. Stearns, against whom even the most violent partisans have been unable to bring a charge, following the too liberal policy of Gov. Chamberlain, trusted to the honor of his opponents, and in all districts where the majority of the voters were Democrats appointed Democratic county officers. These officers, as they were authorized to do by law, appointed all the poll inspectors and managers, and it is needless to say they appointed none but Democrats. So in twenty-seven counties of Florida the friends of Tilden and reform had everything their own way on election day. They improved their opportunity nobly. In several instances, and on one pretense or another, the freedmen were kept away from the polls, and white men voted the Democratic ticket in their names. Where this plan could not be carried out, the boxes were opened immediately after the closing of the polls, and the ballots in them changed to suit the fancy of the shot-gun managers who controlled them. Indeed, there is evidence that a week before the election the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee sent out a general order to all the counties managed by his friends, telling them just how large a majority was expected from their districts. In spite of all these frauds, however, and because of the unlooked-for increase of the Republican vote in the counties where an honest election was held, the friends of "Tilden and Reform" now find that they fall at least 400 votes short of electing their ticket. Having failed in the election, they now hope to win by intimidating the County Canvassers in the remote Republican districts. In at least two instances their efforts in this direction have been successful. I refer to the cases of Madison County and the City of Key West. When the boxes were opened by the County Canvassers in the districts named, it was found that gross frauds had been committed by the Democrats. The Republican representatives on the board desired to throw these boxes out before a return was made to the Canvassers at Tallahassee. The Democratic leaders told them that they would be shot if they persisted. They knew that this threat would be promptly executed, and of course, they returned the vote just as they found it, frauds and all. From Key West the return is accompanied by a statement of the facts in the case, and a demand from Mr. Cespedes, Republican candidate for the Legislature, that the precinct where the most glaring frauds were committed be thrown out by the State Board.

It has been noticed that the returns from several of the largest Democratic counties have not yet been sent in. There is no doubt—indeed, it can and will be proved beyond all question—that they are being purposely kept back for fraudulent purposes. For the past week, by the order of Messrs. Tilden and Hewitt, the Democratic leaders in these and other counties have been reporting and publishing making changes in their majorities as first given. Every change is in their favor; and in this way, and by still further raising their votes in the districts not yet heard from, they hope to show a small majority for Tilden before the State Returning Board. Happily, their programme is understood and will be defeated. Notwithstanding all their frauds, Gov. Hayes has a majority of at least four hundred votes, which will appear without throwing out a district or changing a vote. Notwithstanding this, however, the work of detecting and demonstrating Democratic frauds will be carried actively forward until the close of the canvass, and this majority will be increased at least three-fold. In the meantime the Democrats are loudly demanding "a fair count." They will be gratified in this direction. The count will be a fair, honest, and open one. It will prove to impartial men of all parties and all sections that the Republicans have carried Florida; that they have been victorious in spite of almost unparalleled Democratic frauds.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

A VOTE OF 105,000 FOR GOV. HAYES—TILDEN'S FRAUDULENT MAJORITY—INELIGIBILITY OF A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENSBORO, Nov. 26.—Returns received show that the vote for Hayes and Settle will reach and probably exceed 108,000. There can be no doubt that the Democrats committed the most glaring frauds. Tilden's majority will reach 14,000, and Vance will run some 4,000 or 5,000 behind him. The Democrats here are very much excited by the discovery of the fact that one of the Tilden Electors, William B. Glen, is ineligible. He is one of the Commissioners appointed by the Southern Claims Commission to take testimony. This will give one Republican Elector in North Carolina. Judge Settle has gone to Columbia, S. C.

## THE OREGON ELECTOR.

GOV. GROVER AND THE REPUBLICAN ELECTOR—A SENSIBLE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A special dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says an intimate friend of Gov. Grover asserts he will not give Watts a certificate of election. The conservative Democrats and Republicans generally doubt the report. Cronin, the Democratic Elector who received the highest vote, stated recently he would not accept the appointment if Watts was thrown out. Nothing, however, can be assuredly stated until the case is made.

Another dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says: Gov. Grover is reported to have said that he proposes to issue a certificate of election to Watts unless restricted by the courts. It is generally believed he will not refuse except on a technical ground.

## "THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS."

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC REBELLION. THE SOUTHERN TERMS WHICH THE NORTH DOES NOT FULLY UNDERSTAND—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CHEATED OUT OF TWENTY-FIVE SOUTHERN CONGRESSMEN—AN ALABAMA DISTRICT WHICH HAS 70,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY, "ELECTS" A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN—AND YET THEY HOWL ABOUT THE "OPPRESSION" OF "OUR PEOPLE."

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1876.

The Democratic Party claim a working majority in the Forty-fifth Congress. It will have a majority of eight or nine if every Representative from the South claiming to be elected shall be admitted to a seat. Fort Pillow will have two Representatives and Andersonville one. There will be fifteen Republicans from the Southern States. I shall show to-day, by official statistics, that the Republican Party is entitled to forty Congressmen from the South.

Our failure to elect our just quota is due wholly to fraud, terrorism, and intimidation. Tilden's vote is an effect of the same causes. He claims 184 votes. At a free and fair election, the Republicans are entitled to these 184 votes. North Carolina, with an Electoral vote of 10, Alabama, with an Electoral vote of 10, Mississippi, with an Electoral vote of 8, Total, 28. South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana, each with an Electoral vote of 7, Total, 21. Republican as the New-England or North-western States.

Gov. Tilden, therefore, if the Presidential election in the Southern States had been such an election as the Constitution contemplates and presupposes, would not have been entitled, at this hour, to more than 156 votes in the Electoral College. Even adding North Carolina to his list, he would have had only 168 votes. He got the other votes that he claims, not from the free ballot-box that "executes the people's will," but from the cartridge-box that executes the bandit's mandates.

The Northern people have always been deceived by the language of the Southern Democratic leaders. We and they use the same words, but we seldom mean the same things by them. The Southern Democrats never think, but an actor. He uses words not to conceal his thoughts but his purposes. Until the North thoroughly understands the Southern Democratic leaders, they will always be deceived by them, and often do them the gross injustice of supposing them to be hypocrites. Let the Northern people and the Southern Democratic leaders once thoroughly understand their differences of language, and there will be a more pronounced political antagonism between them, but the irrepressible conflict will be a contest of ideas undisturbed by hatreds and misapprehensions.

These Southern Democrats are the best phrase-mongers in the world. By their acrobatic performance of rhetoric they can throw a ball of religion around crime; a banner of liberty around despotism; a bulwark of constitutional right around anarchy.

They trafficked in human flesh and blood; they sold husbands from wives, and infants from their mothers' breasts. This crime against human nature they sanctified as "our Democratic Institutions"—and "God-ordained!"

They revolted against a constitutional election, hardened us with an alpine national debt, and hurried nearly a million of men into untimely graves. This crime of despotism they emphasized as a heroic struggle for "State Rights."

They cheat a whole race out of their constitutional rights by every form of fraud and device of craft. This crime they call "Reform."

They organized into a system the most cowardly assaults on defenseless men and women, the assassination of American citizens for opinion's sake, and the massacre of unarmed and unoffending negroes and white Republican leaders. They describe this crime against liberty as "Local Self-government."

They committed Treason—in the opinion of the North—but they proclaim their Loyalty from stump-tops. And they are not insured. But what they mean by loyalty, and what they mean by loyalty, are as far apart as the poles of the earth, and finds its right expression at the polls of the South. Here is what Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, the present Senator























## AMUSEMENT

**THANKSGIVING FESTIV.**  
**AT THE FIVE POINTS.**  
**FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF IND.**  
NO. 155 WOOD ST.  
Trustees (who are also incorporators):  
J. B. BROWN, JR.; R. H. CAMP, Pres.  
F. BETTS, Secretary; R. H. CAMP, Treas.  
O. FORTER, D. LUTLIDGE, SAMUEL, DAVID  
TOMLIN, A. V. BROWN, W. M. F. BARNES.  
In making the annual appeal for help,  
urgently was made the state of this  
institution.  
First—The Institution is almost entirely  
without funds upon the balance of the year.  
Second—It is \$9,000 in debt, because of  
the fact that last year have not been equal  
to the expenses.  
Third—It is entirely unaccustomed to its  
present position.

Fourth—The necessities of the poor are ever before us as evidence of the necessity of taking children from parents regardless of race who heretofore have been able to care for themselves. The necessities of the poor are ever before us as evidence of the necessity of taking children from parents regardless of race who heretofore have been able to care for themselves. The necessities of the poor are ever before us as evidence of the necessity of taking children from parents regardless of race who heretofore have been able to care for themselves.

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THE BARE-BACKED KIDNERS.  
FIRST, SECOND AND COMPELLING  
HAWLEY AND VICTORIA  
IN THEIR FEARLESS AERIAL EVOL  
M. J. JENKINS  
IN THE LAUGHABLE COMIC RING  
PETS JENKINS.  
MISS CHASTITY AND MISS WYCK  
THE EQUESTRIAN QUEEN OF THE  
THE CONGRESS OF GYNAESTS AND A  
A DROVE OF TRAINERS, MISS MUL  
AND ELPHASTA.  
SATSUBA AND ALL RIGHT  
IN DESTRUCTIVE AND SQUIPOLI  
STRENGTH.  
THE FAVORITE CLOWN.  
FUNNY ALLIANCE AND SQUIPOLI  
THREE PERFORMANCES OF THANKS  
ADDITIONAL 50c. CHILDREN under 12  
OCTOBER 25th 8:00 and 8:30  
and 6:30. Performances at 2 and 5 o'clock

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE  
Late Globe, opposite New-Yark H

HELLER'S WONDERFUL EVENING ENTERTAINMENT  
 ROBERT HELLER, Master of Mirthful, and MYRA  
 ROBERT HELLER  
 Prestidigitator, Pianist and Humourist  
 There is a craze in the name of Heller  
 Robert Heller has long been known as a  
 inventive and original of the prestidigitating  
 For example, for the past several years he  
 not be surprised by any of the acts of  
 performers who have visited us  
 MISS HELLER  
 In the famous phenomenal and inexplicable  
 SUPERNATURAL VISION  
 Miss Heller has long been known as a  
 young beauty, and a woman of great  
 ing presence. All her predecessors have  
 tans and bangers. Nevertheless like Miss Heller  
 and her friends have not been witnessed in  
 other country.

THANKSGIVING MATINEE  
 THURSDAY, NOV. 25  
 GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY  
 Prices—Orchestra reserved chairs, \$1;  
 reserved seats; family circle, 50 cents;  
 tier, 25 cents.

**THEODORE THOMAS' SYMPHONY**  
**UKRAIN'S ARTS STEINWAY HALL**  
**WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 21**  
**SECOND FLOOR**  
**NOTICE—Thanksgiving Day being on**  
**Thursday, Nov. 30, the Public Rehearsal**  
**will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 29,**  
**that day, will be given the day previous, i.e.,**  
**Nov. 21. Second Symphony Concert, on**  
**Nov. 22, 1906.**  
**Soloists: Mme. ERMINA RUDESDORF,**  
**Dr. A. BIEGLOFF, Tenor.**  
**Programme: "The Song of the Sea,"**  
**VORPIL— "Goetterreigen" "The**  
**Symphony No. 1, in B flat major, op. 60.**  
**First Symphony Concert will commence this**  
**evening at 8 o'clockway hall, at 1. Schae**  
**and 111 Broadway.**

**THE ILIAD**  
Her last words  
**MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, NINTH**  
An evening with the Poet of the Iliad  
C. H. OPIA  
Music ANNETTE RESPOFF will play  
BROWNE, POLONAISE, MAZUR, FINE  
TUNE, BATHSTELLE.  
First night appearance of MRS ANNETTE  
RESPOFF, pianist, and DUSTY, piano  
Admission \$1. Reserved Seats, \$1.50.  
At Schubert's, Steinway's, and Nov. 11th  
Broadway.  
**WEDNESDAY EVENING—BETHOVEN**  
**UNION SQUARE THEATRE**  
Proprietor: \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. SHERMAN  
Musician: \_\_\_\_\_  
Every night (except Saturday) and  
matinee, the MARVELOUS DIA-  
logue with \_\_\_\_\_  
Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Miss \_\_\_\_\_

**76.**

Mrs. Maria Wilkins, Miss Bjorn Helstrom, Miss  
Mrs. Mabel L. Jones, Mrs. Helen  
Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. R. Stoddard, at  
PAROLE.

On Saturday night at 120 ORPHEUS.  
**TEASING DAY** at 1:30, MATINEE  
ORPHANS.  
KIDNAPING AT 8, MISS MARY

**CHECKERING HALL.**  
Mr. and Mrs. CARL FEINBERG, Serial  
titles of composed tunes for yodeling, Italian  
concertos, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Raff,  
Bach, Beethoven, Liszt, Wagner, Strauss,  
P.M. Subscription tickets to the series, ve-  
sents \$5 each, to be had until 12 M.  
NIGHTLY SUNDAY, 120 ORPHEUS.  
Single admission tickets, \$1; reserved sec-  
tors, \$2.

**EAGLE THEATRE.** BROADWAY at  
Proprietor and Manager—... Mr. ...  
... ..  
appearance of the unequalled Irish artist

George R. Knelt, Wm. H. Richmond and  
company is an entire new bill this eve-  
ning. THE TRAGI-DIAN.  
Extra Vaudeville on Friday Day.  
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday.

**NEW MUSIC FOR CHRISTMAS**  
"Calm on the Listening Ear of Night,"  
hymn, in anthem form, with solo, Hoden.  
"Sweet Jesus Was in Bethlehem," with  
chorus, Jackson, 7. c. "Sweet Babe of  
Bethlehem," with solo, quartette and chorus,  
Wentworth, 8. c. "The Virgin Mary," with  
chorus, Jackson, 7. c. "Sweet Charity,"  
"Sweet Charity" (solo) for soprano  
Wentworth, 4. c. New and beautiful songs by  
Wentworth, and others. Tickets 50c.  
POND & CO., No. 347 Broadway, and Nu-  
square, N. Y.

**STEINWAY RAIL.**  
NEW-LOVE CHURCH CON-  
SECOND GRAND ORGAN EXHIBIT.  
ST. MARK'S, N. Y. CO.

Full participation and programme in to-morrow's paper.

**CHICKERING HALL.**  
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,  
K. J. DE CROMBIE, Secy.  
Subject—OUR NEW CLEGHMAN.  
Tickets at Fonda's, No. 29 Union square, 50c  
Tuesday.

**BILLIARDS.**  
**BILLIARDS.**  
Clemson's National Grand Tournament. \$1.  
cash prizes. A \$500 billiard-table to  
making the best general average.  
At TAMMAY'S HALL, MONDAY, AT 8  
J. Dixon vs. S. Slosson. Evening at 8, M. D.  
Rudolph vs. A. Carver vs. J. Saeffer.  
Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, admission  
50c. Admission 50 cents. RESERVED SEAT.

**MUSICAL**

**PIANOS & ORGANS.** THEL  
In the World, GRAND ASSOCIATION  
OF MUSIC OF BELIE, the best made,  
GRAND SQUARE & UPRIGHT, new  
and hand, first-class makers, including  
WATSON, WATSON & CO., London.  
Prices to suit the times. See on installment  
to the west part for HURFACE & Co. Eastern  
Manufacturers. Address—London &  
Union square, opposite Lincoln Inn building.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF  
NEW AND ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE  
for sale or to rent, on reasonable terms  
WATSON, WATSON & CO.,  
HAINES BROS' new and centrally-located war  
Nos. 145 and 147 Fifth Avenue,  
New Pianos for sale or on instalments, at

very low for cash.

**EVERY ONE THINKING OF PURCHASING A CABINET OF PARLOR ORGAN should call on**  
**THE WAREHOUSES OF THE MASON & HANCOCK COMPANY, No. 25 UNION SQUARE, where**  
**and the largest assortment of the best organs**  
**is kept, which will be sold for cash on easy**  
**terms. It is believed that prices and terms now offered**  
**on these organs cheaper, as well as better,**  
**which can be obtained elsewhere.**

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**KING PATENT FOLDING BEDS**  
**Warranted the most perfect and**  
**easy folding bed. Bookcase, 6 Mattress**  
**and 20 lbs. 100 Cents.**









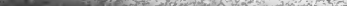






















## A MISPLACED TRUST

**AMUSEMENTS.**

**THANKS-GIVING FESTIVAL**  
**AT THE FIVE POINTS.**

**FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY**  
806 N. WOOD ST.

Trustees (who are also directors) — MORRIS J. JEPP, President; HUGH M. CAMP, Treasurer; A. C. BARNES, Secretary; JAMES E. GIBSON, Chairman of Entertainment Committee; C. POSTER, D. LUTING SUIDAM, E. P. IDA, R. E. TOM, A. VAN RENSSLAER, CHARLES LANIER.

In making their annual appeal for help, the Trans-Atlantic Society says it has no claim on the community public, because:

First—The institution is almost entirely dependent upon the generosity of the critics of the publication.

Second—it is \$9,000 in debt, because the publications of the past year have not been equal to its needs.

Third—is entirely unsectarian in its work.

[illegible]

safest mode of remittance is by check to the order of  
HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer.

On Monday, the most interesting  
concert will be held in the chapel at 12 o'clock,  
again at 2 o'clock. The children will sing, recite,  
perform calisthenic exercises, etc.

At 1 o'clock dinner will be served to the children  
our spacious play-room, where visitors may see us  
at work.

At 2 o'clock, if sufficient means are furnished,  
a special dinner for the outside poor will be served  
at the home.

All interested are cordially invited to enjoy the  
concert with us.

**STEINWAY HALL.**  
PROGRAMME OF  
ANNETTE EMMETT  
GRAND CONCERT.  
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8.

MISS LILIAN NORTON.  
A BERTHOVEN NIGHT.  
SONATA, Opus 30, No. 3, in C major.  
(Alexander Nonaia.)  
Mme. ANNETTE KSIPOFF and M. ALFRED  
VIVIER.  
LA VITA FELICE.  
MISS LILIAN NORTON.  
SONATA, "Quasi una fantasia," Opus 27, No. 2.  
(Moonlight Sonata.)  
Mme. ANNETTE KSIPOFF.  
ROMANZA, for violin G.  
M. ALFRED VIVIER.  
MIGNON.  
MISS LILIAN NORTON.  
SONATA, in D minor, opus 31, No. 2.  
Mme. ANNETTE KSIPOFF.  
Admission: 1st row, 50 cents; 2nd row, 30  
Schubert's, "Sternway," and Nos. 111 and 114 by  
FRIDAY, FLENNER, RESPECTOR CONCERT.

**HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.**  
 Late Globe, opposite New-Tork Hotel.  
**HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.**  
 Magical, Musical, Miraculous, and Marvelous.  
**ROBERT HELLER. ROBERT HELLER.**  
 Prestidigitator, Pianist and Humorist.  
 This is magic in the highest sense of the word.  
 Robert Heller has long been recognized as the most  
 creative, humorous and successful prestidigitator of  
 the world. For personal manipulation and prestidigitature  
 not surpassed by any of the very accomplished  
 performers who have visited New York.  
**MISS HELLER. MISS HELLER.**  
 In the famed phenomenal and inexplicable wonder  
 of the SUBSTITUTION.  
 Miss Heller is young and beautiful, and of commanding  
 presence. All her predecessors have been  
 women of the same name.

testations have ever been witnessed in this or  
other country.

**THANKGIVING MATINEE.**  
**THURSDAY NOV. 30, AT 2 O'CLOCK.**  
**GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2.**  
Price—Orchestra reserved chairs, \$1; balcony,  
seated, 75 cents; family circle, 50 cents; amphit-  
re, 25 cents.

**STEINWAY HALL.**  
**NEW-YORK MOZART CLUB,**  
**SECOND GRAND CHAMBER CONCERT,**  
**TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 28.**

OCTET, for Wind Instruments.—Miss  
SONGS by "O' Rage Nicks"—Miss  
"Ungeunst"—Schu

MISS ANTONIA BENNE.  
Serenade and Violoncello Recital.  
SONG, "Angels' Serenade," with Violoncello solo.

SEPT. 11. — MRS. RENNE. — Ham-  
Piano, flute, organ, viola, violoncello, and bass.  
Subscription tickets, including reserved seats,  
cost 50 CENTS. COKEETS, 50c. Admission, including reserved  
seats, \$1.  
Subscribers can procure their tickets at Stein  
Hall.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**  
Proprietor..... Mr. SHERIDAN  
Manager..... Mr. A. M. PALM  
Every night (except Saturday) and at the Satur-  
day matinee, the new BIG DRAMA.  
HIS MUTTON.  
Characters by Miss Clara Morris, Miss Sara Jew  
Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Miss Edna Kiron, Miss Louisa  
Levy, Miss M. M. Leouin, Miss R. H. Leouin,  
Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddard, and Mr. A.  
Farrelle.  
On Saturday night the TWO ORPHANS.

THANKSGIVING DAY, at 1:30, MATINEE OF 7.  
 THANKSGIVING NIGHT at 8, MISS MULOTON.  
**LYCEUM THEATRE.** EDWIN BOOTH.  
 POOL'S REVENGE  
 FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.  
 EDWIN BOOTH ..... Bertuccio & Co. of N.Y.  
 THE THANKSGIVING NIGHT ..... of 7.  
 EDWIN BOOTH ..... Claude Melan  
 SATURDAY MATINEE 1:30—THIS STRANGER  
 EDWIN BOOTH ..... the second of 7.  
 Next week, King Richard II. and Merchant of Venice  
 can now not be secured at the theatre.

**CHICKERING HALL.**  
 Mr. and Mrs. CARL FEINIGER. Series of five  
 cities of condensed milk, cream and prunes  
 / catherine, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Raff. Gounod  
 Gade, &c. First recital. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 29,  
 1893. 8 o'clock. Tickets 50c and 25c.

seats, \$5 each, to be had until 12 M. Per. 29  
Schmiers, 86, 701 Broadway, and at Chickering &  
Sons admission tickets, \$1. Reserved seats, 50  
extra.

**PARK THEATRE.**  
HENRY B. ABBY.....Lessee and Manager  
LOTTA AS MUSSETTE  
Every Evening.  
THANKSGIVING -  
AND  
SATURDAY MATINEE.  
Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**  
OPERA THE MINSTREL PALACE  
HOUSE BIRCH WAMBOLE, BACKS,  
BROADWAY AND THIRTY BRILLIANT ACTORS.  
STREET ST. ST.

**CHICKERING HALL.**  
**TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28,**  
**R. J. DE CORDOVA.**  
 Subject—OUR NEW CHERGYMAN.  
 Tickets at Poudre's, No. 29 Union square, Monday  
 Tuesday.

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**BILLIARDS.** **LAST GAME**

Delaney's National Grand Tournament. \$1,500 in 1st  
 cash prizes. A \$500 billiard-table to the player  
 making the best general average.

**AT TAMMANY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, AT**

Ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, admitted free.  
ADMISSION 50 cents. RESERVED SEATS \$1.

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LECTURES.

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TO-NIGHT

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

WILL LECTURE

in Sixty-first Street, M. R. Church, 61st st., between  
and 3d ave.

Subject: "HARD TIMES."

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**REV. WILLIAM LLOYD, OF THE WASHINGTON**  
at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, 131st st. between  
and 5d ave., This (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 28, 1871.  
Subject—THE HOUSE THAT JACOB BUILT. Tickets  
50 cents.

**REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE**  
will lecture in the  
"BRIGHT STREET" M. E. CHURCH,  
between 2d and 3d ave., at 3 P. M., on Nov. 27, 1871.  
Subject—"Suffer and Happy Homes." Admission 50

**ALLEN DODSWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL**  
REMOVED TO NO. 631 5TH AVENUE.  
Now open for the reception of pupils.

For particulars send for circulars.

**FURNITURE.**

**LORD & TAYLOR,**  
Grand, corner Chrystie st., and 33 and 35 Forsyth  
East MONT BRUSSELS CARPETS, \$1 50 and upward.  
BEST TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, \$1 and upward.

**KISS' PATENT FOLDING BEDS, WITH**  
Mattresses; the most useful articles in Fabric, Bed  
Room, Writing desk, Book-case, &c. Manufactured by  
E. KISS, No. 152 Prince st.

**LOST AND FOUND.**

**BOOK LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 430.** For particulars send for circulars.

is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 17th day of December, 1878, application will be made to the bank for a new book.







## THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

### FLORIDA'S MAJORITY FOR HAYES.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY ON THE FACE OF THE RETURNS—STARTLING SCENE IN THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD—NORTHERN DEMOCRATS DENOUNCING THE OUTRAGES OF SOUTHERN TILDEN—ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE—THE DEMOCRACY STILL AT THEIR LAWLESS THICKS.

Our advice this morning makes more certain than ever the Republican victory in the nation. From Florida comes the intelligence that Gov. Hayes has a majority on the face of the returns. The latest dispatches place it at 43. When the Board of Canvassers made this announcement to the crowd which witnessed their proceedings the Democrats were extremely downcast. When the board exercises its judicial functions, and inquires into the way the Democratic majorities were obtained in some counties, these Democrats will have more reason than ever to feel downcast. A strange and startling scene marked the proceedings of the Louisiana Returning Board yesterday, when four witnesses were brought in to prove the allegations of the Republicans as to violence and intimidation. Two were brought in on oaths, they not having recovered from their wounds. When the ex-Governor Pinkston sprang to his feet, and expressed his horror and indignation in language of perfectly natural vigor. Other Northern gentlemen, without respect to party, did the same. Nothing but the presence of a small force of United States troops seems to have prevented serious disturbances at the organization of the South Carolina Legislature yesterday. The Democrats marched to the State-house in a body; claimants from Edgfield and Laurens Counties were refused admission, and thereupon the whole body of Representatives withdrew to a neighboring hall, and set up a House of their own. The Democratic Senators remained, because their withdrawal would not leave the Senate without a quorum, as it is claimed that the withdrawal of the Democratic members did in the House. The Republican members organized, elected a speaker, and proceeded to business. A majority of all the members legally elected were present. Gov. Chamberlain holds that the Legislature is a legal body as constituted, and all the precedents show that it is. The vote for Governor will be counted to-day.

### REPUBLICAN FLORIDA.

#### THE FACE OF THE RETURNS SHOW A MAJORITY FOR HAYES—EXTREME CHARGES OF THE DEMOCRATS—WHERE THE RESPECTIVE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES COME FROM—WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A REPUBLICAN IN THE SOUTH.

By Telegram from Our Special Correspondent. TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 28.—The canvassing board met this morning, and pursuant to the rules adopted yesterday, commenced canvassing the returns by counties in alphabetical order, as they appear on their face. Among the spectators present on the Republican side were Gov. Stearns, ex-Gov. Noyes and Attorney General Little, of Ohio; Gen. Wallace, of Indiana; Gen. Barlow, Congressman Thornburg, of Tennessee; Assistant Postmaster General Brady, of Washington; W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire; two of the Republican Electors of this State; Mr. Ampi, of Cincinnati, and one or two others. On the Democratic side were George F. Drew, Democratic candidate for Governor of Florida; ex-Gov. Brown and Gen. Young, of Georgia; Messrs. Marble, of New-York; Messrs. J. R. Mand, Malcolm Hay, J. G. Thompson, and G. W. Gurthrie, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Saltmarsh, of Massachusetts; Mr. Hinton, Democratic candidate for Governor of Florida, Raney and Campbell, lawyers of this State, and a few others. Gen. Brannan, commanding the United States troops here, was also present. As the returns were opened, and the result announced from each county, notice was given of any contest to be made hereafter, as to their regularity or legality. Mr. Paxon, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Florida, gave notice of a contest in each of the ten counties giving Republican majorities, and Mr. Martin, Chairman of the Republican Committee, gave notice of contest in each of the twenty-nine counties giving Democratic majorities. It should be noted, in this connection, that all the thickly-populated counties, like Duval, Leon, Madison, Jefferson, and others, where there is civilization and protection to life, and where elections could be held in a legal and peaceable manner, gave Republican majorities, while the Democratic majorities came from the sparsely-settled, half-civilized, and lawless southern counties. The board finished the canvass of the counties about 1 P. M., all except Dade, the south-east county, whose returns are not yet in. The footing up of the returns as announced by the board showed that Hayes and Wheeler Electors had received a majority of 43. The highest Republican Elector has a majority of 43 over the highest Democratic Elector, and the lowest Republican Elector has a majority of 36. Dade County cannot change the result a dozen votes one way or the other. There are only forty or fifty voters in the county, and the Republican majority in 1874 for Congressmen was 13. The Democrats are much chagrined to find that, after all their frauds, they are beaten on the face of the returns; but they will find it still worse when the board comes to go behind the returns, and show how the election was conducted in several Democratic counties.

Soon after the result was reached to-day telegrams came from the North to several Democrats here saying that the Governor of Oregon refused to give a certificate to one of the Republican Electors of that State. This revived their spirits, and they agreed that Florida might go to the duce, while they joined in a drink for Oregon. The board adjourned over till to-morrow, to attend the funeral of Mr. Saxon, the Sheriff of

Hernando County, who died here last night. He came here in company with the messenger who brought the proofs of frauds in that county, and who was afraid to come alone. They were a week on the journey, and the exposure, from being obliged to conceal themselves, and sleep out in the swamps at night, to prevent assassination, resulted in Saxon's death soon after his arrival. He was a brave and true man, but had the misfortune to be a Republican, which in the section of the State from which he came is a crime deserving death at sight.

When Mr. McLean, Chairman of the board, said that the Republicans wished to attend the funeral of Saxon, Hilton, one of the Democratic candidates for Elector, replied that the Democrats also wanted to attend the funeral because Saxon was a Confederate officer. Not a single Democrat attended, however.

After the recess of the board, and before the adjournment, the Democrats trumped up a bogus return from Baker County changing the figures so as to give Tilden 21 majority in the State. This return is wholly illegal, and was not admitted by the board.

The total vote of the State on Electors is: Republican, 24,327; Democratic, 24,284—majority for Hayes, 43.

### OFFICIAL VOTE FOR EACH ELECTOR.

#### CERTIFICATE OF THE CLERK OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times. Rooms of State Canvassing Board, Tallahassee, Fla., Nov. 28, 1876.

I hereby certify that the returns from all the counties of the State, except Dade County, were this day opened by the Board of State Canvassers, and the vote for Electors as officially announced from the face of the returns in detail aggregates as follows: Humphries received 24,323, Pearce received 24,324, Long received 24,323, Holden received 24,323, Young received 24,324, Cal received 24,285, Hilton received 24,283, Bullock received 24,282. The first four names are the Republicans, and the last four the Democratic candidates.

W. LEE APTHORPE, Clerk of the Board.

### Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TALLAHASSEE, Nov. 28.—The board met at 10 o'clock A. M. The Secretary at once began the opening of the sealed packages of ballots. As the reading proceeded the Republicans gave notice that they would contest the Counties of Columbia, Hillsboro, Liberty, Manatee, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Santa Rosa, Sumpter, Suwanee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakulla, Walton, and Washington.

The Democrats gave notice of contests in Alachua, Baker, Clay, Duval, Escambia, Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon, and Marion.

The result of the electoral vote, as read from the face of the returns, was as follows on the electoral ticket—the highest votes on each considered:

Republican majorities:

|                             |       |           |       |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----------|-------|
| Alachua                     | 717   | Jefferson | 1,235 |
| Baker                       | 41    | Leon      | 67    |
| Duval                       | 330   | Madison   | 446   |
| Escambia                    | 170   | Marion    | 394   |
| Franklin                    | 418   | Nassau    | 135   |
| Total Republican majorities | 7,460 |           |       |

The Democratic majorities were:

|           |     |            |     |
|-----------|-----|------------|-----|
| Brevard   | 58  | Levy       | 280 |
| Bradford  | 24  | Manatee    | 236 |
| Columbia  | 153 | Orange     | 67  |
| Columbia  | 153 | Orange     | 67  |
| Clay      | 104 | Putnam     | 20  |
| Franklin  | 418 | Santa Rosa | 39  |
| Hilton    | 227 | Suwanee    | 329 |
| Hernando  | 435 | St. John   | 163 |
| Hillsboro | 404 | Suwanee    | 329 |
| Holmes    | 264 | Suwanee    | 168 |
| Jackson   | 58  | Taylor     | 169 |
| Madison   | 446 | Volusia    | 168 |
| Liberty   | 64  | Wakulla    | 179 |

[There are eight discrepancies in these figures, which will be corrected as soon as possible from Tallahassee.]

### THE TERROR IN LOUISIANA.

#### COOL AND DELIBERATE MURDERING.

##### APPEARANCE OF THE WOMAN PINKSTON—HER BODY ONE MASS OF WOUNDS—STORY OF A COLORED ELECTION OFFICER—HOW THEY DID THE ELECTION BUSINESS IN OUACHITA—PICKETS ON EVERY ROAD—COOL ATTEMPT TO BLOW OUT THE BRAINS OF A WOUNDED AND HELPLESS MAN.

By Telegram from Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—If there ever was a doubt of the success of the Republican cause in this State, that doubt was set at rest to-day. The session of the Returning Board was the most important yet held, and some of the evidence given was so conclusive, and proved all the charges of violence, murder, outrage, and intimidation against the Democrats so overwhelming that the Northern representatives of Mr. Tilden now here have abandoned all hope either of securing the vote of the State, or breaking down the case of their opponents. The appearance of the poor woman, Eliza Pinkston, created a marked sensation. She was unable to walk, and had to be carried into the meeting room. Her entire body is covered with cuts and wounds. There is a terrible gash across her face. She has three deep wounds in the breast, and the muscles about the joint of her heel have been cut, so that her foot hangs limp and useless. She was very weak, and faint while she was being examined. Still she gave her testimony in a clear and straightforward way, that carried conviction to the mind of every impartial hearer. She swore positively that a party of armed White Democrats broke into her cabin at the dead hour of night, shot her husband to death, telling him as he died that he would vote no more—Radical tickets; then they cut and wounded her as described, and finished their horrible crime by taking her baby from her arms, cutting its throat, and throwing its lifeless body into an adjacent pond or lake. Gov. Palmer, of the Democratic Committee, was particularly moved by the poor woman's statement, and requested the Board to waive its rules and allow a free and full cross-examination. Senator Sherman, on the part of the Republicans, joined in the request, and the board allowed the cross-examination to go on. One of the local Democratic lawyers conducted it in the most searching and thorough manner, but to no purpose. Mrs. Pinkston told the same story over and over again. There was no discrepancy in any part of her several statements. To-night, seeing the effect her sad story had, the Democrats are trying very hard to weaken its force, by declaring that the crimes which were committed by negroes, who hated Pinkston because he had at one time voted the Democratic ticket. They have a number of witnesses here who they say can prove this. They do not deny that Pinkston and the child were killed as related; and, of course, they cannot deny that the woman was terribly wounded. Indeed, she

is now at the point of death. Is it likely that in such a condition she would swear to a lie? She has absolutely no motive for telling anything but the truth, and her testimony is supported by strong circumstantial evidence which cannot be refuted. To-morrow, however, the Democrats will make the effort, with what success the readers of THE TIMES will be fully and fairly informed.

Whatever may be the result in the Pinkston case, however, the statement of Ben James, a respectable colored man, who, weak and wounded as he was, appeared before a board to-day, cannot be questioned. The Democrats reluctantly admit its truth, and the Republicans, even if they had no other testimony, could rest their case on his evidence alone. His statement is substantially as follows:

"Just before the election I was appointed special constable, and as such had charge of the ballot-box, and poll number two in Ouachita Parish. At 1 o'clock in the morning of Nov. 7, I started from my house for the poll, having the box with me. It was a bright moonlight night, and I had got about two miles from home when I was met by two armed white men. They asked me which way I was going. I told them that I was going to Logtown, with the box. They said they had better see Mr. Head. They called him and he answered, and then two others came up who had guns. One was named Cook. I did not know the other. They were all white men. Head then came up, and asked me which way I was going. I told him I was going on to Logtown with the ballot-box. He told me I could not go yet, as he had the box. I asked him what he had in the ballot-box. I said I was a constable, and he knew what was generally put in. He said, 'Well, you must go down to head-quarters to have the ballot-box examined.' Head ordered the two young men who came up last to get on their horses and go with me to head-quarters. They got on their horses with their guns. One had a shot-gun and the other a breech-loader or something after that pattern. They said, 'Let us go, and all rode off. Some came after myself and my guard rode off a little ways, said, 'Hold on.' A man named Rile came up and ran his hand round my body, and said, 'Ben, it ain't worth while to take your pistol down there with you,' and took it off, and said he would give it back to me when I came back. I said 'Yes. I would like to have it, for I am special constable for the day.' He said, 'Go ahead, all right.' We went on about fifty yards, and were again halted by the challenge, 'Halt! Who comes here?' One of the guards replied, 'Scott.' Then one of the guards went forward and whispered. The one who challenged was armed with a gun. We went on, and were halted at about the same distance by two armed men in the same way as before. One of the guards replied to the challenge, 'Scott.' One of my guards rode ahead and whispered; then the reply was 'Right. Pass through.' We went on about the same distance, when we were again halted and thereby 'Scott' made to the challenge. One of my guards advanced as before, and whispered, and was told 'All right. Pass on.' I was then brought in front of head-quarters, being Joe Mitchell's house. We then stopped and got off at the fire. Some men were standing round, and some were lying round. All that were up were armed, and arms were lying round for those lying down. It was a regular camp. There were, to my mind, at least seventy-five or eighty armed men there, and there may have been more. They whispered round for awhile, when one of the company rode off toward Joe Mitchell's house, and left Buck Mmes standing there with me. Joe Mitchell and Ben Eadon rode up near where I was. They talked some time. I heard Mitchell say, 'All right.' Eadon then rode off. Mitchell then said, 'Boys, get your horses,' and came riding up toward me, and said, 'I wish I had a double-barrel gun, and then said to me, 'March on down the road.' I asked him, 'Shall I ride or walk?' He said I could do either, and if I did not ride I could let my pony lie there. I whirled off and got about ten steps and broke off and ran. I knew from the conversation among them that they were going to kill me. I ran into the woods, and as soon as I ran they began shooting at me. Joe Mitchell rode right after me on his horse, shooting at me with his pistol. I hid under a tree, and ran round me, and ran the pistol under my head, that is, between my head and the ground, for I was lying helpless, stretched out. When he got it along my temple, he fired, aiming to blow my brains out. I then became speechless. After some time I came to. The ball had passed alongside of my temple and went upward along my head, cutting the temple. He had missed shooting me through the head, from the position of his pistol being alongside of my temple instead of the muzzle being square against it. The shot was aimed to kill me. When I came to I looked round, and found they were all gone. I got up as soon as I could, supporting my wounded arm with my other hand, and walked on toward home. From loss of blood I fainted. I was bleeding from the temple and the arm, and found that I was also shot through the leg. One shot had taken effect in the back of my head, partially breaking the skull bone; also a shot grazing my side. I fainted after I had traveled about three-quarters of a mile. This was about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 7th of November, 1876. I lay on the field where I had fainted until daylight, when I got up and followed the row in the field to Col. Pargoud's stable. I then called Lawrence Dunmore, a colored man. Several persons came out of the house to see me. Col. Pargoud came out, and asked several questions, and then told Lawrence to hitch up the cart and haul me home, which was done. The doctors came to see me, and dressed my wounds after I got home. I have never got back my horse, saddle, bags, pistol, coat, or anything, that I lost at the camp. I have inquired about them, but can hear nothing of them. This company had camped there to interfere with the election that day, as they could have no other object in capturing and shooting me. I had never done any of them any harm, and

was merely doing my duty as an election officer. I am a Republican, and have been all along, and had taken some part during the campaign in getting the Republicans together and to turn out to the election. I had been Constable at that poll before, and had given out Republican tickets to voters. The Republicans had generally, indeed always, carried a majority at that poll. To the best of my recollection the Republicans usually had at that poll from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five majority.

The members of this company who captured me were Democrats. There were two roads from where I lived to that poll, and both were picketed by this company the morning of the election. I know of several other rifle companies in this parish, organized before the election. I have seen them riding through the country during the night, visiting colored men's quarters. They would do so to make colored men vote the Democratic ticket. They would make all sorts of threats to compel the colored men to vote the Democratic ticket. I know of a large number of colored Republicans who were, by the threats used against them, compelled to vote the Democratic ticket at the last election. At the time of the registration of voters in the Parish of Ouachita for the last election, these rifle companies would interfere with the colored Republican about their registering, and use all their efforts to compel them to vote the Democratic ticket. I found this to be the case when I was canvassing among the Republicans before the election. Any of them told me they were forced, for fear of their lives and their persons, to vote the Democratic ticket. From my knowledge of the voters of this parish, the late election in Ouachita was not a free, fair, and true expression of the voters of the parish, and, in fact, there was nothing like an election at any place, except at the polls in Monroe, where the voters were under the protection of the United States troops.

As I have already stated above, the Democrats admit the truth of James' story. There is much rejoicing among the Republicans in New-Orleans to-night, and a general feeling that the great fight for right and justice has been more than half won.

### A THRILLING SCENE AT THE SESSION OF THE RETURNING BOARD—THE OUTRAGES DENOUNCED BY NORTHERN DEMOCRATS—GEN. JOHN M. PALMER'S WRATH—TERRIBLE NARRATIVE OF A WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—A startling scene occurred before the Returning Board to-day. Four witnesses were examined. All had been wantonly shot because of their Republican principles. Two were brought to the city on oaths. Their names are Ben James, Eaton Longwood, H. W. Barrell, and Eliza Pinkston. During the latter's pitiful recital of her wrongs—her husband emasculated and then killed before her eyes, of her babe whose throat was cut in her arms, of her own gashed breast and limbs, and finally the outrage of her person by two white Democrats—ex-Gov. John M. Palmer, of Illinois, leaped from his chair and said in wrath "If this story be false, those that prepared it for this poor woman should be hanged; but if, as I firmly believe, it is true, the wretches who can perpetrate such atrocities should be executed without mercy. I will spend \$10,000 to ferret out this case. It looks true. This poor woman has certainly been cruelly wronged. The question is broader now than President-making—it is one of humanity. If she has told the truth, Sheridan should come back at once and hold with a grip of iron a people who can see such infamy without remembrance even in their public prints." Gov. Palmer was greatly excited while making these remarks, and as-tounded the Louisiana Democrats, who tried in vain to pacify him. Gen. George B. Smith, of Wisconsin, also exhibited much excitement, and turning upon local Democrats, said, "You have deceived us." Subsequently Lyman Trumbull, who was absent from the room during the woman's recital, flatly concurred with Gen. Palmer. The demoralization of the Democrats here is complete, not only because of the facts disclosed, but because of the names of leading Democrats who are exposed in detail as the murderers and rascals. Other witnesses, men and women, who have cruelly suffered, are yet to take the stand.

To-night the Chief of Police has been compelled to station a force around the domicile within which Mrs. Pinkston lies prostrate on a bed. A turbulent Democratic crowd is assembled, and they are loud with menace. At last it is evident that even Northern Democrats cannot return home and sneer down Southern Democratic outrages as myths. The testimony which Hon. John Sherman, Gen. Garfield, Eugene Hale, Gen. White, Courtlandt Parker, E. W. Stoughton, and Judge Kelley will furnish the North will startle the whole country. Following is in substance Mrs. Pinkston's statement:

On Saturday night, the 4th of the month, Henry Pinkston, a respectable colored man, who was known in the island district of Ouachita Parish, went to his cabin after, as is stated, having held a consultation regarding the election with a number of Republican leaders. He was known in the parish as a steadfast and somewhat demonstrative Republican, but Gogan, who was afterward recognized by Mrs. Pinkston for his life, had been recently joined a Democratic club. According to the sworn statement of his wife, Eliza Pinkston, which is now before me, he went quietly to bed on the night in question, not fearing or apprehending any danger. At about 3 o'clock the next (Sunday) morning a number of men, from whom their voices were known to be white, came to the cabin and, knocking on the door, said, 'Come out here Pinkston, your Yankee friends want to take you to Monroe.'

To this Mrs. Pinkston, who thought she recognized the voice of the speaker, replied, 'You are no Yankee; you are Dr. Young. A man named Gogan, who was afterward recognized by Mrs. Pinkston for his life, had been recently joined a Democratic club. According to the sworn statement of his wife, Eliza Pinkston, which is now before me, he went quietly to bed on the night in question, not fearing or apprehending any danger. At about 3 o'clock the next (Sunday) morning a number of men, from whom their voices were known to be white, came to the cabin and, knocking on the door, said, 'Come out here Pinkston, your Yankee friends want to take you to Monroe.'

### THE DE SOTO PARISH RETURNS.

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De Soto is not one of the contested parishes, and the result of the election there does not affect the canvass. The affidavit which was inserted as described is made by the Supervisor of Elections for the parish, and in it he swears that he was obliged to come to New-Orleans to make out his affidavit, as he would not dare do so in De Soto. The Returning Board are not in any way responsible for the affair. The truth seems to be that the Supervisor brought the returns to New-Orleans himself, instead of sending them by mail, as required by law; then he fixed up an envelope, dated it back, put in his affidavit, and tried to deceive the board.

### A LIFE FOR A VOTE.

#### WHAT IT COST TO BE A REPUBLICAN IN LOUISIANA—INTERESTING STATISTICS—HOW TILDEN CARRIED OUACHITA—THE WHITE LEAGUE ON GUARD—YOUR VOTE OR YOUR LIFE—THE WORK BEFORE THE RETURNING BOARD.

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"The bloody shirt" is not a recent invention. Murders for political purposes are not novel or unusual in Louisiana. During the six months previous to the ever-memorable election of 1868, five horrible massacres of colored Republican voters were perpetrated by the Democrats of the interior of this State. These crimes were carefully and coolly considered and premeditated. They were committed, as has been proved beyond all question, for the purpose of intimidating negro voters and keeping them from voting the Republican ticket. They were part of the campaign tactics of the men who now want to go to war because Mr. Tilden was not elected President of the United States. At this juncture it will not be amiss to recall some of these Democratic crimes. In the Parish of St. Landry on the 28th of September, 1868, the secret political society known as the Knights of the White Camellia commenced an organized massacre of colored Republicans, which was continued for five days, and during which at least 200 of those unhappy people were slaughtered in cold blood. Two weeks afterward, in the Parish of Bossier, a similar massacre occurred, and in four days 150 black men are known to have been killed. "The work for the cause," as it was then called, was continued during the month of October. In Caddo Parish forty negro voters were killed or "lost in the woods;" in the Parish of Jefferson forty people were killed and wounded, and in the parish of St. Bernard 100 colored men were massacred "for the cause." During the months of September and October, in Orleans Parish, two attacks were made upon Republican voters, and at least sixty men were killed. In the latter month, in the town of Franklin, in the Parish of St. Mary, the Republican Sheriff and Parish Judge were taken out of their houses and publicly assassinated in sight of their agonized families. What was the result of these crimes? I can best answer that question by the publication of the following:

Parks, Gogan, Frank Durham, "Buck" Baker, and others, rushed into the room. They went up to the bed where Pinkston was lying, and, dragging him out on the floor, cried, 'You will vote no more—Radical tickets here.' "Buck" Baker said, "We must tend to the woman, too."

They then commenced firing their pistols at Pinkston. He fell. His wife screamed, and one of them struck her over the head with his heavy navy revolver. She was cut and shot in several places; her jaw was broken, but she did not die. When she had been "tended to" over his mouth, and carried his bleeding body out of the house. Then they killed him. Before he died he begged them to spare his life, saying, "I will vote the Democratic ticket, sure." "No," said one of them, "—your nigger heart, you have fooled us long enough; now you must die." Having killed the husband the men next turned to the wife. Her infant lay at her side. They cut its throat from ear to ear and threw the dead body into a pond near by. Then they left the cabin, and the bleeding, childless widow of their victim saw them no more. There are 2,167 Republican voters in the parish where Henry Pinkston lived, but only 781 of them went to the polls on election day.

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## THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

## COUNTING THE VOTES.

YESTERDAY'S WORK IN LOUISIANA—FAILURE OF THE DEMOCRATS TO SHAKE MRS. PINKSTON'S TESTIMONY—THE VOTE TO BE ANNOUNCED ON MONDAY—A POOR DAY FOR THE FLORIDA TILDENITES—PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Further evidence as to the violence and outrages committed upon colored men, was given before the Louisiana Returning Board yesterday. Gen. Brooks, United States Army, testified to the completeness with which the white Democrats did their work of terrorizing the unfortunate negro. An attempt was made, by the Democratic lawyers to discredit the story of the wretched woman Pinkston, but their own cross-examination had no other effect than showing how utterly terrified the witness had been by the murderous violence of which she had been the victim. It was not until she felt that she was in a place of safety, that she dared to tell a straightforward story about the murders. It will be observed that these outrages are all committed in remote sections, where law and order are merely empty words; and to give evidence criminating white men there would be as dangerous as to be an active Republican. The Board will probably announce the result of the vote on Monday next.

The taking of evidence will close to-morrow. In Florida, the Board of State Canvassers began to take evidence in the contested cases. The Democrats led off with an attack on the returns from Archer township, in Alachua County, which gave a Republican majority, and congratulated themselves on having made out a good case until the Republicans produced affidavits from every voter who had voted the Republican ticket there. This completely knocked over the Democratic case, and every one acknowledged that the Democrats had made a very poor beginning. Our dispatch states that when the canvass is completed it will be shown to the satisfaction of all that the State really gave a majority of over one thousand for Hayes. In South Carolina, the Republican House of Representatives obtained a quorum, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections made a report in favor of seating the five Republican contestants from Barnwell County, and giving their reasons for so doing. The Senate, after much debate, passed a resolution appointing 12 o'clock noon to-morrow as the time for canvassing the vote for Governor. The Democratic Senators drew up and signed a protest against the body of which they were members recognizing the legality of the lower (Republican) house. The Supreme Court adjourned without doing any business. The habeas corpus cases before Judge Bond, in the United States Circuit Court, were argued, and the Judge reserved his decision until to-morrow.

THE TERROR IN LOUISIANA.

VAIN ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE STORY OF THE WOMAN PINKSTON—TESTIMONY OF GEN. JOHN R. BROOKS, UNITED STATES ARMY—THE SYSTEM OF THREATENING, WHIPPING, AND KILLING PURSUED IN THE PARISHES UNDER HIS OBSERVATION—A COMPLETE REIGN OF TERROR—EVIDENCE WHICH COULD NOT BE CONTRADICTIONED—THE RESULT OF THE VOTE TO BE ANNOUNCED PROBABLY NEXT MONDAY.

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ified from the frequency and similarity of these reports, that this was the fact. After I took command, there were but few outrages of this kind brought to my knowledge. Among those I saw was one Colman Brown, a colored man, who was then suffering from a bullet wound in the thigh, which, he averred was inflicted by a man named Mansur, who was arrested and bound over to appear in court. This was about the 1st of July. Another man named Gus Gaudin, colored, came to me about the last of October, who had a bullet wound in the head, still open, which he averred was made by one Bodus Townsend, on the plantation of John A. Riley, in East Feliciana. The reason he gave for the shooting was that he (Jackson) would not join the Democratic club. About the last of September, a man named Paul Johnson was taken from his house at night by a body of armed and disguised men. He has never been seen since. This was told me by his father, who said he saw the disguised party at the house, and traced them to a point on the Comite River, where he averred many other men had been taken in a like manner and never heard of alive afterward. The old man was very much frightened, and feared that he would be visited in like manner soon. Shortly after the last of September a man named Monroe Bealish disappeared under similar circumstances. Johnson lived near Atkinson's store, near the East Feliciana line. Bealish lived near a place called Redwood. I have seen men who appeared to me to be marks of a rope around their necks and on their wrists, and which they told me were such, and were made by men placing a rope around the necks or wrists and tying the other end to the pommel of a saddle, starting off at too break a pace for them to keep up. There were several of these cases. The names of the men I do not recollect. I sent them in most cases to the Sheriff of East Baton Rouge with their complaints. As to peace and order and obedience to the law, I do not think there was much in the back part of the Parish of East Baton Rouge, or anywhere in the Parish of East Feliciana. This is based, of course, on what information I could get from the people of those parishes and the officers of my command away from my own station at Baton Rouge. Many Democrats in the town of Baton Rouge, I do not now recall the names, admitted to me on more than one occasion that many violent acts were being done in the back country, which they did not approve of. The organization of the Democratic clubs paroled, as far as I could judge and observe, a military character. My instructions to my subordinate commanders were to be at all times prepared to prevent disorders, collisions, or bloodshed, in whatever form it might appear. This for the reason that the civil authorities, especially in the Parishes of East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, had on former occasions been powerless to prevent collisions and bloodshed. In most of the cases, they were unable to arrest the perpetrators of violence on the part of citizens of the parishes, fearing to exercise their legal functions through apprehensions of violence to themselves. As an instance coming under my personal observation, I would state that about the middle of June last, I was coming down the Mississippi River from Vicksburg to New-Orleans on the steam-boat Katie. I observed about 6:30 o'clock one morning a body of armed men on the boat. Upon inquiry I learned that it was a company going below Mount Pleasant to flank a body of negroes, entrenched on the hill. The company numbered about twenty men, and seemed to me thoroughly organized. They had with them a negro prisoner. They were landed about two miles below Mount Pleasant, and they marched in that direction. I afterward learned from parties at the place that day, I think the Sheriff of East Baton Rouge for one, that this was but a small portion of the force at Mount Pleasant. What they did is a matter of which I am not sure. In the Parish of East Baton Rouge and the two wards next below the town, on the river, I do not think there was any reason why a voter could not vote as he chose. In what is called the back country, which includes the balance of the parish, I think the system of threats, whipping, and killing, which has existed for the past ten months, has so completely terrorized the timid blacks that but few of them would dare to vote as they pleased. As to the fact of many black men having been killed by unknown persons, I would say that I know such to be the case, from an examination of the inquests, which inquests did not cover all the cases of men found dead, for the reason, given to me by the Coroner in person, that he had been notified to hold no more inquests in the country, and was threatened with violence to himself if he did so. In East Feliciana Parish the record of the vote cast there for the Republican ticket would seem to indicate a complete terrorism on the part of the Republicans of that parish. My own judgment, based upon the information received from a large number of black voters of this parish, is that the threats made, and the acts committed by the whites against the blacks, or, in other words, by the Democrats against the black Republicans, were of such a nature and of such force as to deter the Republicans from voting as they choose or at all.

Gen. Brooks was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the Democratic lawyers, but his testimony was not impaired in any way. The board decided to-day that they would hear no more testimony after Friday next. On the evening of that day they will commence making up their returns, and it is understood that the report will be announced on Monday.

HOW THE TIMES NEWS WAS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON—A DEEP IMPRESSION PRODUCED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The dispatch in the Times to-day from Louisiana, detailing the scenes before the Returning Board, has created a profound sensation here. It is a subject of discussion to-night wherever there are gatherings of people. Democrats meet the report by loud and sometimes profane denials, although their own papers have been compelled to print substantially the same facts. They manifest no horror at the inhuman deed, and say in one breath that the murder of Pinkston was not political and that it was done by Republican negroes. In spite of their light treatment of the affair, it is easy to see it has produced a deep impression.

THE RETURNING BOARD.

VERBATIM REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS PINKSTON, TUESDAY AFTERNOON—PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD YESTERDAY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The following were the proceedings before the Returning Board, in executive session, yesterday afternoon:

Eliza Pinkston, colored, one of the witnesses, was brought in on a chair carried by two colored men

attended by a colored woman. The witness was sworn, and the following interrogatories propounded to her by Gen. Anderson:

Q.—Do you live in Ward One, known as the Island, in the parish of Iberville? A.—I don't know nothing about ward one. I live in Onatchita Parish, as Hugh Young's place.

Q.—Do you know what has become of your husband, Henry Pinkston? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was he killed in the day or night time? A.—He was killed in the night; in the morning, before day.

Q.—Was he in the house and in bed when his murderers attacked him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Give the names of those who attacked him, and the manner in which he was treated and killed? A.—Dr. Young was the first one that attacked me. Mr. Dorcy—Please propound the question so she may understand it.

Mr. Anderson—You say that Dr. Young was there?

Witness—He was the first one; they all rode by, thirty or forty of them, and they said, "Is Henry in?" A friend of Henry's is come to guide him to Monroe," I said, "But, Doctor, you are not Henry's friend?" I peeped through the crack, and earlier burst the door open. Capt. Craig cried out, "Gag him; he votes no Radical ticket; he may vote it in hell; he has voted this far, and say that he has voted further." I was in the house and gagged him; that is when they cut him on the leg; I said, "Oh Lord! don't kill my husband, that is all I have got." One man struck me in the face and on the head with his pistol; I said, "Leave me—," I said, "That is my husband." I grabbed Dr. Young, and he struck me with his pistol; he hit me on the head.

President Wells—How many others besides Dr. Young?

Witness—There were several. I was a stranger in that parish. I knew no more of them than what each other called their names; Frank Dennis, I knew him because he had his nose off; he was the only one, and Capt. Tebbat, that I knowed personally.

Q.—How did those parties attack and kill him? A.—They tied his legs together and dragged him out of the door and shot him seven times; they had a pocket-handkerchief over his mouth.

President Wells—How many times did they shoot him?

The Witness—Every time they shot him he drew his breath; they shot him seven times.

Q.—How did your husband feel when he was being killed? A.—He felt as if he was being killed.

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that every fact connected with the circumstances which this woman details, can only state that I am informed by gentlemen who live in the neighborhood, and whose characters so far as I know, are of the highest, that she is a true and not a false, and the country, I know, desires, after reading statements of this kind, the entire case, and they shall be set out, in reference to the character of this transaction. A mere cross-examination would amount to nothing, and, moreover, I would say that this proceeding is not a mere cross-examination as a case in court. Then, certainly, I cannot rest upon a cross-examination. It would be proper to submit it to a court of justice, and let the law be set out, to determine the real facts in the matter.

Mr. Parker—There is no disagreement between us. Let the cross-examination proceed, and at the proper time bring it in the court.

Judge Spofford—We have, just arriving on the train, a large number of witnesses. Owing to the change in the rules, we will have to sever our interrogatories twenty-four hours on the opposite side. I ask, as a matter of simple justice, that this case be postponed till we can conform to the rule; we are taken by surprise.

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While we say that this book should be read, it is not with the expectation that it will

Church was itself a State and that as such it sought to exercise control not only within the limits of foreign States, and in ecclesiastical affairs, but in questions of local and foreign policy, which were quite outside of religion. This leads up to a condemnation of the measures recently taken in Germany and Switzerland against the Roman hierarchy, and Mr. Mivart fails to see that his argument is self-damatory. For these measures were rendered necessary solely by the undue interference of the Church in the affairs of the countries where they were undertaken. If nothing of the kind had ever been done in England, it is only because there the Church had not yet ventured on a policy of aggression which would require them.

Again, Mr. Mivart suggests a question, as to

Blame science for the innovations of metaphysics; still less have they any right to use them as an excuse for protesting against the developments of physical inquiry. The blame, if there be any, should surely fall where it can fall justly.

But after an elaborate argument showing the total tendency of modern rationalism; after depicting its atrociousness by comparing it with ancient Paganism; after reflecting on the doctrines of Spenser as Brahminism; after renewed sneers at the theories of Darwin and the teachings of Haeckel; after defining the antagonism between science and theology, and explaining its cause; after claiming that the Church—*the Church of England*—is wholly obstructed to rampant infidelity, to materialism, and to atheism; *you conclude by saying that you have shown your readers conclusively how a story near the*

William Roberts, alias Skip Cochran, and William Fitzgerald, alias Popper, who were arrested last night, charged with the robbery of James J. Connelley, were arraigned at the Washington Police Court, yesterday, and entering the plea of not guilty, were committed to the City Jail. James Connelley, of Wayne County, who appeared as attorney, said the two men, by piano-like strokes, on the roof of the building where he lives, had thrown a bomb, which he heard crashing on the ground, and he had been in Ireland. The witness was sent to Ward's Police Court.

William McKenzie, of No. 86 King street, charged with the robbery of the City Bank, was arraigned on a charge of carrying a dangerous weapon, yesterday, and the check of a trunk containing diamonds and jewelry, valued at almost \$23,000, which was stolen from the City Bank, on Saturday night last, was introduced in evidence. The witness was committed to the City Jail. The City residence, No. 202 East Seventy-eighth street, where the robbery was committed, is owned by a woman in a Chatham street pawn office, and McKenzie was arrested in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

McKenzie pleaded guilty to the charge of carrying a dangerous weapon, and was committed to the City Jail.

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\$10,000 L. & W. B. con. 64 1/4. 600 Mich. Central 481

regard to the Eastern question, and firm for United States bonds, which advanced  $\frac{1}{2}$  @ 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent. - Consols closed at 95, against 95  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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|------------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| Louisiana Gs.,               | 41 | S. C. 68,                | 57 |
| Louisiana Gs. n. b.,         | 41 | S. C. 68, J. & J.        | 58 |
| Louisiana Gs., new Ft. Dpt.  | 41 | S. C. 68, A. & O.        | 59 |
| Louisiana Gs., new Ft. Dpt.  | 49 | S. C. 68, F. & A.        | 57 |
| Louisiana Gs., Levee bonds.  | 41 | S. C. L. C., 89, J. & J. | 45 |
| Louisiana Gs., Levee bonds.  | 41 | S. C. L. C., 89, A. & O. | 45 |
| Louisiana Gs., Consolidated. | 42 | S. C. New Bond Co.       | 45 |

the defendants are about to dispose of their property with intent to defraud creditors. An subpoena was granted on the 23rd inst. against the defendants, in the suit of a man named Dorian, claims \$5000 for services. Dorian makes affidavit that Arnold told him that McCool was Attorney of the proceeds to defraud creditors.

*COURT NOTES.*

nds and jewelry, valued in all at \$23,000, was Englander had shipped from Saratoga residence, No. 262 East Seventy-eighth diamonds were recovered by Detective Chatham street pawn office, and McKenna. In Part I. of the Court of General yesterday McKenna pleaded guilty and

**Orders Granted.**—Ludiam vs. Viasto; Woll vs. 1; Roux vs. Kapp; Sayder vs. Lulo; Frizzo vs. 1; Solomon vs. Schwarzs; Rich vs. Krom-1; Rocco vs. Strauss; Robinson vs. Andrews; 1; Krott vs. Knott; Rich vs. DeCoprocy; Hamu vs. 1; Carson; Post vs. Black

foreign advices reported the London market lower for consols, on fresh rumors in regard to the Eastern question, and firm for United States bonds, which advanced  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  cent. Consols closed at 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ , against 95 $\frac{1}{2}$  a

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| na Gs, n. b..... | 41 | S. C. Gs, J. & J.....        | 38 | proper  |
| ew Fl. Dst.....  | 41 | S. C. Gs, A. & O.....        | 39 | atmosph |
| seventiary.....  | 42 | S. C. Gs, F. & L.....        | 37 | the del |
| vee bunds.....   | 42 | S. C. L. C. '89, J. & J..... | 43 | who cl  |
| vee bunds.....   | 42 | S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O..... | 43 | vis ths |
| onsolidated..... | 42 | S. C. New Fund. b.....       | 43 | ing of  |

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